The Bombay Gazette.

19

No. 7,276.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

P. & O. COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company, (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, shipping, and specie.

The Commodore Elphinstone, 1,124 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on the 20th July, at 4 P.M.

July.		August.
Leave Bombay	20	Leave Madras
„ Carwar	24	„ Colombo
„ Narrakal	24	„ Vizagapatam
„ Tuticorin	26	„ Bimlipatam
„ Colombo	27	„ Galle
„ Galle	28	„ Point de Galle
„ Negapatam	30	Arrive Calcutta

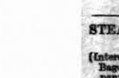
During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingas, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship Euphrates, 650 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on Saturday, the 10th July, at 4 P. M.

Up.	July.	Down.	July.
Leave Bombay	10	Leave Bussorah	30
„ Kurrachee	14	„ Fao	30
			August.
„ Guadur	15	„ Bushire	2
„ Muscat	18	„ Lingas	5
„ Bunder Abbas	20	„ Bunder Abbas	7
„ Lingas	21	„ Muscat	10
„ Bushire	24	„ Guadur	11
„ Fao	25	„ Kurrachee	14
Arrive Bussorah	26	Arrive Bombay	17

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday, at 4 P. M.

The steam-ship Comorin, 453 tons, 308 H. P., Commander R. Turner, will be despatched on Saturday, the 17th July, at 4 P. M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE fine steamer VISCOUNT CANNING, Albert Gottlieb, Commander, 331 tons Register, 120 H. P., will sail for the above Ports. Will have quick despatch. For freight and passage apply to BELL, VENTZ, & LUCIUS, Agents for Viscount Canning.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "EMET," (1,538 tons, and 300 H. P.), Captain J. C. Babot, will be despatched for the above Ports on Friday, the 9th July, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Galle, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after Sunset on the Day Previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 7th instant.

H. S. BOSTOCK, Actg. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st July, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CITY OF TANJORE,"

arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DISCHARGE and TAKE DELIVERY, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "City of Tanjore."

Bombay, 29th June, 1869.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane.

30th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE.

5, Apollo Street.

This useful Institution,
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation
To the Public mind;

FOR HERE

Good Digestion waits on Appetite, and Billiards (Companion to Health) on both.

"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, or any other man.

THE POONA HOTEL.

(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)

BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s

Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co. would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to the limb.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,—Containing

in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT

AND ONLY BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.

Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR

INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADAR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all class es, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder ..... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acido Sulphuricus) ..... 12 as.

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 21st July.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following outfit put together, being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

1 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Razor with Straps.
„ Under Vests.	1 Mixed Comb.
„ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Tooth Brush.
„ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
„ Fine Cotton Drawers.	1 Hat Box.
„ Coloured Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 Pair White Cashmere.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Rug.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
1 Pair of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
1 Pair Boots and Ties.	Suitable Overland Trunks.

Return Passages, First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and size saved, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Tuesday, the 13th July, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "BARODA," (1,873 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain A. Parish, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, & Co.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Monday, the 12th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the new Dock Head at Mazagon for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

H. S. BOSTOCK, Actg. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 6th July, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Wm. PROWSE,"

Captain Hole, arrived from London, are requested to SEND off BOATS for their GOODS as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

BRICE, BROWN & Co.,
Bombay, 7th July, 1869. Agents Ship "Wm. Prowse."

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be

closed from the 10th to the 16th instant, both days inclusive.

A. C. BRICE & Co.,
7th July, 1869. Secretaries and Treasurers.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE and EFFECTS of the late Captain CHARLES BLUNT LA TOUCHE, Bombay Staff Corps, having been

GRANTED by the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, to CHARLES JAMES GROOM, all parties INDEBTED to or having CLAIMS against the Estate are requested to COMMUNICATE with the undersigned within one month from this date. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

Bombay, 7th July, 1869.

NOTICE.—WANTED, a SECRETARY for the GOKULDAS TEJPAL'S CHARITIES, on a salary of

Rs. 200 per month. He must be a Hindu, thoroughly acquainted with the English and Gujarathi Languages, and conversant with accounts. For further particulars apply, up to the 24th instant, to Dr. BHAU DAJI, Chairman of the Managing Committee of Gokuldas Tejpal's Charities, or to the undersigned.

By order,
VISHVANATH NARAYEN MANDLIK,
Vice-Chairman.

492, Girgaum Road, Bombay, 7th July, 1869.

THE KATTA KHALL TEA COMPANY (Limited).—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the

Shareholders of the Company will be held at the office of the undersigned, in Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 16th July next, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and consider the accounts of the Company to 31st December 1868.
2. To appoint Directors in place of Alexander Brown and H. Maxwell, Esqs., proceeded to England.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be brought forward.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 7th July, 1869. Secretaries and Treasurers.

SALE of Valuable LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, situate at Mazagon.—On Wednesday, the 21st day of

July, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises (by order of the Official Liquidator of the Bombay House and Land Investment Company, Limited,) subject to conditions of sale which will be then produced. The unexpired residue of a term of fifty years which commenced on the 1st day of September 1863. All that piece or parcel of GROUND, containing twenty-six thousand seven hundred and seventy-three square yards or thereabouts, situate at Mazagon, in the island of Bombay, with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow, new erandahs, and other buildings now being thereon, and known as Tarala House, which said bungalow is now occupied by the Appellate side of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, which piece of ground and premises are bounded on the north partly by a new road and partly by the property of the late Cursetjee Ardaseer, on the north west by the said new road, on the south by the Jhaboola Tank road, on the west partly by the property of Dinshaw Eduljee, partly by the property of Manockjee Eduljee, and partly by the Mazagon road, and on the west by the road leading to this property and the Parsonage House. In addition to the bungalow or messuage mentioned above, which is at present let to Government for a term of 3 years, which will expire on the 21st day of August, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, at a monthly rent of Rupees One thousand and four hundred per month, with the option to Government to renew the lease for one or two years more on the same terms. There are situate on the above described piece of land three partially erected buildings intended for dwelling-houses. The whole of the above premises will be sold subject to a monthly rent of Rupees One thousand and five hundred payable to the Honorable Byramjee Jejeebhoy, and subject also to the conditions contained in the agreement under which the said premises are now held. No lease has yet been executed in pursuance of the said agreement, and the purchaser, his representatives or assigns, will on the same being executed have to execute a counterpart thereof. The purchaser, his representatives or assigns, will also have to accept and execute a counterpart of a renewed lease for the same term and at the same rent at the expiration of the said term of fifty years, and also at the expiration of every succeeding term of fifty years, and upon every such renewal will have to pay to the said Byramjee Jejeebhoy, his representatives or assigns, a premium or fine of Rupees Nine thousand.

The Title may be inspected and further particulars and information obtained on application to the Auctioneers, or to the Official Liquidator of the Bombay House and Land Investment Company, Limited, at his Office in Rampart Row, or to his Solicitors, Messieurs Acland, Prentis and Bishop, No. 6 Apollo Street.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Solicitors to the Official Liquidator.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS, JUST RECEIVED.

Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide (June)	Rs 2 4
Hunting, Racing, and Steeple Chasing Scenes, Illustrations	4 12
J. S. Mill on the Subjection of Women	3 4
Ten Thousand Miles of Travel, Sport, and Adventure, by Captain Townshend, 2nd Life Guards	9 8
Campbell's Forest Life in Acadie, or Sketches of Sport and Natural History in Canada	11 4
Beale on the Microscope in Medicine	10 0
Bradshaw's Hints on Household Taste in Furniture, Upholstery, &c.	11 4
Griffith's Idyls, translated from the Sanskrit	6 4
Coulson's Treatise on Syphilis	6 4
Grady's Mahomedan Law of Inheritance and Contract	8 12
Sir A. Alison on Army Organisation	2 4
Ure's Dictionary on Principles of Currency	4 12
Varia; by Hans Friswell	3 12
Other Peoples' Windows, by author of The Gentle Life	3 12
Kaye's Lives of Indian Officers. Vols 1 and 2, each	3 12
Anstead's The Earth's History	1 4
Bemrose's Manual of Wood Carving	3 4
Webster's Dictionary, with Appendix	20 0
Ditto half bound russia	26 4
Sketches of Young Ladies and Gentlemen, by Quiz	2 4
Lady Lee's Widowhood. Cheap edition	1 4
Cyclopædia of Songs	3 12
Webster's Etymological English Dictionary	2 4
Figuier's Insect World	10 0
Lempriere's Classical Dictionary	3 12
Culley's Practical Telegraphy	7 12
Rowan's Meditations on Death and Eternity	3 12
Campin's Engineers' Pocket Remembrancer	3 8
Biggs' Manual or Orthopraxy	6 4
Cutler's Analysis of Indian Penal Code	3 12
Arthur Clifford, by author of Basil St. John	7 8
Bushnell on the Moral Uses of Dark Things	3 12
Ingelow's Mopsa the Fairy	3 12
The Round Table, by W. Hazlitt	1 8
Starling's Indian Criminal Law and Procedure	18 12
Beale on Kidney Diseases and Urinary Disorders	15 12
Chambers's Class Book of Science	2 0
Airy's Popular Astronomy	3 0
Watson's History of Persia, 1800 to 1858	9 8
Robinson's Parks of Paris	11 4
Haskoll's Engineers' Field Book	7 8
Lockyer's Elementary Astronomy	3 12
Wrinkles, by the Old Shekarry	3 12
Ruff's Guide to the Turf	2 4
Ruskin's Seven Lamps of Architecture	13 4
——— Stones of Venice	72 8
——— Modern Painters, 5 Vols	105 0
——— Lectures on Architecture	5 8
Sandar's Institutes of Justinian	9 8
Squire's Companion to British Pharmacopœia	6 12
Carpenter on the Microscope	7 12
Hooper's Physician's Vade Mecum	6 12
Winslow's Obscure Diseases of Brain and Mind	3 12
Beasley's Book of Prescriptions	13 4
Holmes' Surgical Diseases of Children	3 12
Thomson's Conspectus of the Pharmacopœia	2 4
Meadow's Prescribers' Companion to Pharmacopœia	3 12
Armadale, by Wilkie Collins	11 4
Gibbon's Rome, 3 Vols	13 12
Dumas de Barangen, Half-morocco	40 0
Kinglake's Crimean War, 4 Vols	13 4
Stevens on Stowage of Ships and their Cargoes	15 12
Bedford on Obstetrics	3 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BENGAL LAW REPORTS.—SUBSCRIPTIONS for the Second Years' issues, from Parts 12 to 24, should be paid in the course of the current month to either of the undersigned.

Annual Subscription including postage ..... Rs. 50.

Calcutta—Thacker, Spink, & Co.
Bombay—Thacker, Vining, & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

BOMBAY HOUSE,
DEAN LANE.

TO our many Constituents and to the Public in general we have the pleasure of announcing the arrival of several large Shipments of our various brands. We would draw especial attention to the following Select Brands, which are confidently recommended.

CHAMPAGNES,
which have arrived in excellent condition.

Finest Dry Sparkling	Rs. 36
Do. do. in Magnums	„ 74
Fine Sparkling	„ 27
Sweet Sparkling, for Cup and Ball purposes	„ 27

The above we have also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.

SHERRIES.

Amontillado, a very choice Wine of delicate flavour	Rs. 32
Amoroso, very choice and full flavoured	„ 28
Our celebrated BROWN SEAL Sherry, a soft pale and dry Wine	„ 22
Old and very choice EAST INDIA MADEIRA	„ 33

BORDEAUX WINES.

Chateau Monton, Gold capsule	Rs.	30	Rs. 16
Chateau Rauzan, Black capsule	„	25	„ 14
Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule	„	22	
Medoc, Red capsule	„	15-8	
Sauterne, Red capsule	„	22	

In addition to the above Selection, our Godowns are well stocked with our usual supplies of Wines, Spirits, and Liqueurs, as enumerated in our General List.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

W. BERTRAND and Co.'s BORDEAUX WINES.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC	Rs. 10 per doz.
CHABLIS	„ 14 „
HUNT BARSAC	BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

McGrotty's Dry Dinner SHERRY, at Rs. 20 per dozen.
Franz A. Jalics' Hungarian Red WINE, at Rs. 10 per dozen.
The Limited Vineyard Proprietor's Old BRANDY, at Rs. 20 per dozen.

SOARES BROTHERS & Co.,
2, Military Square.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned:—

Ruinart Pere et fils' Champagne, green seal.		
Quarts in 1 doz. cases	Rs. 42 per doz.	
Pints in 2 do.	„ 21 do.	
Carbonell's Sherry	„ 30 do.	
Do. Port	„ 30 do.	
Dilbruck Fils' Claret St. Julian	„ 12 do.	

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 11th June, 1869.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned—

Barclay and Perkins' Porter, Quarts at Rupees 5 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen. } Bottled by J. W. Bridges and Son.
Bass', Pale Ale, Quarts at Rupees 5-8 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.
Also small quantities of fine Pale Sherry, at Rupees 24 per doz.
Full flavoured Port, at Rupees 20 per dozen.

SIR C. FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, ex "Courrier de Bombay," from Bordeaux.—Messrs. Finke & Co.'s famous Wines.

Claret.—Medoc St. Julienne	each case	4 doz.	Rs.	10 per doz.
Do. Pauillac	„	4	„	12 „
1864 Montuid d'Emailhacq	„	1	„	20 „
1864 Chateau Larose	„	1	„	20 „
1864 Chateau Lafite	„	1	„	25 „
Brandy.—Robin & Co.'s 3 years old	„	1	„	22 „
Do. 10	„	1	„	30 „
Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac	„	1	„	20 „
Sherry.—Gibb & Bruce's green seal	„	2	„	18 „
Do. red	„	2	„	22 „
Do. Amontillado	„	2	„	30 „
Sherry.—Robertson's blue seal 1 doz. case.	Rs.	18	per	doz.

MACNEE, THOMSEN, & WARNEKEN.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned—

Cunliffe, Dobson, & Co.'s		
CHAMPAGNE	Quarts	Rs. 40 per dozen.
Do.	Pints	„ 20 „
MOSELLE	Quarts	„ 42 „
BRANDY		„ 25 „
SHERRY		„ 23 „
CLARET		„ 23 „
Coyle & Co.'s		
PALE DRY AMONTILLADO SHERRY		„ 27 „
PORT WINE of 1840 Vintage		„ 30 „
Larronde Frere's		
Ype. of LILLIE		„ 12 „
MARGAUX		„ 17 „
CHATEAU LEOVILLE		„ 24 „
OLD COGNAC		„ 20 „
SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC		„ 25 „
Domingo D'Almeida Soares'		
PORT WINE of 1815 Vintage		„ 30 „
Do. 1847 Do.		„ 24 „
J. J. Ronaldson & Sons'		
SHERRY		„ 18 „
W. McEwan's		
BEER	Quarts	„ 4½ „
Do.	Pints	„ 3 „

REMINGTON & Co.

CHAMPAGNES, &c.

BRAND,
C. TOVEY

"An Eagle displayed with two heads, charged on the breast"

"with a Saltier."

AY			Rs. 26
Ditto in Half Pints, per case of 4 dozens			„ 31
Extra Dry Sillery Royal			„ 36
Royal Bouzy, Very Dry			„ 40
Ditto in Half Pints, per case of 4 dozens			„ 50
Verzenay Imperial			„ 50
Mumm Moselle			„ 39
Port, Choicest Old and Dry			„ 36
Ditto in Pints, per 2 dozen case			„ 38
Sherries			Rs. 24, 28, 32, 40, 50
Whisky, Finest Irish or Scotch			...Rs. 2½
Cognac Brandy, C. Tovey's $\frac{1}{4}$			„ 32

PINTS of the above Rs. 2 per dozen case extra.

OWEN and OKELL, Fort, Bombay,

TURNER, MORRISON, & Co., Calcutta,

Agents for CHARLES TOVEY and SONS.

WANTED.

HEAD MISTRESS WANTED for the Bombay Education Society's Girls' School at Byculla. Salary Two Hundred Rupees per month, with free furnished quarters, fire and lights. Candidates must belong to the Church of England, and should be qualified to train and instruct the Pupil Teachers (six in number) in accordance with the standards laid down by the Director of Public Instruction. An annual gratuity of One Hundred and Thirty Rupees is granted to the Head Mistress for each Pupil Teacher so instructed by her, who passes the required examination. Applications, stating age and previous scholastic experience, with copies of testimonials and references, may be addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Education Society.

Byculla Schools, 19th June, 1869.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a small House opposite the English Hotel, Fort. Rent Rupees Fifty per month. Apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, from the 10th April, the Bungalow No. 82, Malabar Hill, in the occupation of R. L. Crawford, Esq. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, the 1st FLOOR of BLOCK No. 2, Elphinstone Circle. For further particulars apply to REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 30th June, 1869.

TO BE LET, for Four Months, up to 31st October 1869,
The airy and commodious Bungalow, situated on the Bellasis Road, at the east end of the Bridge.
For terms apply at the Byculla Commission Stable.

FOUND. On the 27th June, 1866, Moteewallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Scaldah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MONSOON WATERPROOF SUITS.—Messrs. BADHAM & Co. have received a large supply of the best make, consisting of

Coats—Leggins—Caps, ventilated.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

MONSOON SEASON.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival Overland of special selections in their departments for the above season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
BADHAM'S Sucarine do. do.	18	„ 21
BADHAM'S Balbriggan embossed Silk	25	
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy	14	„ 20
BADHAM'S Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
BADHAM'S Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	„ 18½
BADHAM'S Extra Superfine do. 36 Reed Striped	21	„ 24
BADHAM'S Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
BADHAM'S Do. Fancy Striped	23	
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	„ 45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair	3	„ 6
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½	
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped	2½	

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S	Wove Flax or Prince of Wales' Shirting, a new material, absorbing and comfortable for the Rains	8½
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns	12½
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts	10
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Indispensable	10½
BADHAM'S	French Printed shirts	60 to 70
BADHAM'S	Long Cloth Shirts	45
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs	55 „ 65
BADHAM'S	Cambric Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts each	7 „ 30

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES. The Zoo	3	0
The Rotton Row	3	0
The Bond Street	3	0
The Latest Novelty	3	0
The Cl. K. Hing	3	0
The Baden Baden	3	0
The Harrogate	3	0

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Overland Trunks, Patent Sockets, Protection Ribs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended	20	to 32
BADHAM'S Solid leather Portmanteaux	50	to 70
BADHAM'S Railway do.	16	„ 30
BADHAM'S Courier Bags	5	„ 12½
BADHAM'S Real Morocco Courier Bags	10	„ 16
BADHAM'S Clothes Bags	5	„ 8½
BADHAM'S Whitney Rugs	12	„ 30
BADHAM'S Scotch Mauds	12	„ 34
BADHAM'S Red Blankets per pair	25	

Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT.			Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS.	Falkland	Drab latest shape	10	0
	Eglington	Tall		
	Jerome			
	Cantab			
	Isis	Drab	7	8
	Derby	and		
	Worthing	Black		
	Brighton			
BADHAM'S DRESS HATS.	Falkland	The new shape	14	0
	Eglington	Extra quality		
Lincoln and Bennetts			16	0

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S Pall Mall per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S „ with Tie „	7	0
BADHAM'S Belgium „	7	0
BADHAM'S „ with Tie „	7	8
BADHAM'S Shakespeare „	7	8
BADHAM'S „ with Tie „	7	8
BADHAM'S Regent „	7	0
BADHAM'S Indian „	7	0
BADHAM'S Dalhousie Improved „	7	0
BADHAM'S BRACES AND BELTS. Guyot's French Brace	2	8
Ex Long India Rubber	3	0
United Service	3	0
Briddle Leather Belts	3	0
Patent do. do.	3	0

BADHAM'S ANGOLAS, RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS AND COATINGS. Consists of a large assortment of the latest productions, all well shrunk, for Dress, Riding, Shooting, and Hunting Suits. Special white Serges for Cricket and Boating. The Goods are obtained from the best manufactures, and are specially selected for India.

BADHAM'S OVERLAND KIT. The attention of Travellers is directed to this important Department. Those passing through Bombay with little time to spare will find every requisite for a sea or land journey ready for use.

ELLWOOD HELMETS. Hunting, Shooting, Riding, Walking | With patent inner-band, fits any shaped Head. A splendid protection.

HAWKES' HELMETS. The new Regulation Helmet bearing the name of Hawkes, patentee, inside.

BADHAM'S JEWELLERY.	Gold

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm. Inquiry for Mazagons and Back Bays at Rs. 1,130 and 550 respectively for time, *i.e.* 15th of August.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

sub-scribed Capital.	Nomi. of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
3,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	592½
2,750,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,000 nl.
750,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	337½
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	200
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	142–43
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	412½

LAND COMPANIES.

1,150,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co.	1490–5
1,087,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	910–15
2,080,000	1,000	630	11–14	Do. New	300–4
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	80
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,085
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	250

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
75,000	3,000	2,500	30do.	Alexandra Press Co.	600
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	10,700
80,000	2,000	2,000	400do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,460
...	500	500	100do.	Do. New	540
...	1,880	1,880	100do.	Colaba Press Co.	10,900
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co.	1,100
937,500	9,500	8,500	1900p.c.	Fort Press Co.	10,500
60,000	2,000	1,800	100p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press	1,300
100,000	6,000	4,000	425 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,800
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	960
300,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	270
30,000	2,500	2,500	400 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	2,800
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	950

SHIPPING COMPANY.

6,000	5,000	3,500	1,800	Bombay Ship Co. 1,290

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,500	50	Albert Mills Co.	900
125,000	2,500	all	99	Alliance Spinning	1,650
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	450
550,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	770
...	500	500	12 p.c.	Broach Mills	265
160,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,925
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1,460
350,000	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	665
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,175
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,375

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218	3 0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196	8 8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000		do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196	5 1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	33–35
...	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
100,	500	all	Nil	Treasurer & Co.	240–250

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.			
1,000,000	500	...	Jan. '56	Bank of Bombay	120–1
800,000	25	13½		Do. China	3–3½
1,000,000	150	75	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k.	5½
2,000,000	200	35	Sept. '67	Trig & B'bay	6
2,000,000	200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
1,000,000	250	...	Mar. '68	Central Bank	6
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	15–16
500,000	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
...	200	Sailed	'67	Royal Bank	12
2'0,000	130	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	7

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,000,00	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	525–30
800,000	2,500	2,350	...	B'bay & Bengal	S. 8. 175
200,000	all	350	300	Bombay Const.	5

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 7.

Johnston, Lieutenant, 32nd Regiment M. N. I., on medical certificate, from Hoosungabad.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 7.

Fulton, Lieutenant Colonel, H. M.'s 32nd M. N. I., on leave, to Kamptee.
Holland, Lieutenant, 21st Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, to England.
Pierce, Major, 24th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Poona.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 6th July, 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Sappers and Miners.—Captain and Brevet Major C. J. Darrah, Royal Engineers, to command.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—7TH JULY.

London ... Cotton ..... £1 10s. 0d. Nominal per ton.
Cases ..... £1 10s. 0d. Nominal. ,,
Seeds ..... £1 0s. 0d. Nominal. ,,
Liverpool ... Iron Ships Cotton ..... £1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
Wooden Ships ,, ... £1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
Myrabolanes & Coir Bundles ..... £0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d. ,,
Seeds ..... £0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d. ,,
Cotton ..... £2 0s. 0d. Nominal. ,,
Havre ... Coffee ..... Nominal
Overland ... Steamers ..... £4 0s. 0d. to £4 5s. 0d.
Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 10 per bale.
China ... Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
Sailing Ships ..... Nominal
Calcutta ... Salt ..... Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 12 and Calcutta Port Charges'
Mauritius ..... 8 annas per bag nominal.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Abergeldie	Munro	Rangoon.
	Norna	Prator	Batavia.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Hindoostan, White, to Manilla.
Ship Magnolia, Guswell, to Singapore.
Ship Pride of the Ocean, Duke, to London.
Ship London, Macfie, to Rangoon.
Ship William Steuart, Cock, to Hongkong via Madras.
Ship Perforton Castle, Guthrie, to Liverpool.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June 30	Tertre	Sahel	Pondicherry.
July 1	Mirzapore	Didier	Pondicherry.
	Moollan (s)	Bonne	
	Meinam (F. S.)	Gauvain	Calcutta.
2	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Calcutta.
	Loire	Jeintis	Pondicherry.

DEPARTURES.

July 1	Ter're	———	Ennore.
	Howard	———	Pondicherry.
	Favourite	———	Singapore.
2	Moollan (s)	———	Calcutta.
	Meinam F. S.)	Gauvain	Galle.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along over line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, including the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway.
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Umballa Section of ditto.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company
Dak Companies:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts.
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency
North Western Dak Company.
Inland Transit Company.
Purnesh and Darjeeling Transit Company
David's Horse Carriage Dak.
Delhi and Umritsur Dak.
Punjaub and North Western Company.
Commercial Transport Association Company.
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak Company.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria:—Messrs D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G Street, 30, Cornhill

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 13th July, at 2 P.M.; the after-packe at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows:—

Tuesday	July 13	Tuesday	Aug. 17
,,	,, 20	,,	,, 24
,,	,, 27	,,	,, 31
,,	Aug. 3	,,	Sept. 7
,,	,, 10	,,	,, 14
		Saturday	,, 25

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 9th July, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Register-letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	July 9	Friday	Aug. 20
,,	,, 23	,,	Sept. 3
,,	Aug. 6	,,	,, 17

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail

Friday	July 9	Friday	Oct. 29
,,	Aug. 6	,,	,, 26
,,	Sept. 3	,,	Nov. 29

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the above-named Packets to destination:—

13th July.	9th October.
10th August.	6th November.
7th September.	4thDecember.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—July 7th, at Cumballa Hill, Arthur Gerald, the infant son of A. H. Campbell, Esq., aged 10 months.
RODGERS—July 7th, at the Lying-in-Hospital, Byculla, Virginia Sophia, the wife of Mr. William Rodgers, aged 35, deeply regretted by a large number of relatives and friends.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

MOTTET—June 26th, at Mahi, the infant son of Major E. A. Mottet, aged three months.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

SZCZEPANSKI—June 29th, at Ellichpore, the wife of Captain Szczepanski, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, of a son.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1869.

FROM the speculation in which the people of this city and presidency engulphed themselves a few years ago, it is odd how few really solid concerns were evolved, considering that it was a period when any project which was got up, and presented to the public in the shape of shares to buy, was immediately and eagerly supported by a money-glutted market. For example, we wonder that nothing was ever done towards the establishment of a Mofussil House Building Company. It would almost certainly have succeeded, even at that period, when everything was done amid wild excitement, and consequently everything done badly. It would, at any rate, have had the advantage of being definite and respectable; and might have been spoken of without calling forth a smile upon the face of sane men. From people who have been long resident in the country, the general (and in many cases ungrounded) rise in prices may have concealed the more preposterous features of the charge for housing which now prevails throughout India; of course more markedly in one region than in another; but to strangers fresh from Home, the rents demanded in jungle stations for mere heaps of adulterated cowdung, with bits of stick and a litter of frowsy straw thrown over them, are creative of pure astonishment. Houses in Mofussil stations have been instanced to us which could not have cost more to build than from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000, but which are now letting at rents which must replace the original outlay at the most every half dozen years. No doubt, equally splendid investments are closed to the speculator now, from the fact of labour being so very much dearer, and material being so as well, to some extent; but the difference cannot be in proportion to the prevailing rate of rents; and, even supposing that the returns upon the outlay of the capital required to build houses now-a-days, would be less than one half of what they are upon houses erected twenty years ago, still the investment would be a royal one. The mistake which it seems to us that building speculators (if a matter of such certainty as cautious house-building, in thriving Mofussil stations, could be fairly considered 'speculative') commit, is that of building too expensively and solidly. Massive stone walls, verandahs, and *portico*s, out-buildings, and even compound walls, cannot be necessary in a country where the climate is so settled, where, for a great portion of the year, people live almost an out-door life, and where the greater the number of doors and windows to a house, the better are the occupants pleased. Stone, and brick, and tiles have, indeed, apparently driven the old fashioned mud and *chuppur* from the market; a practice, however, which, from its generality, one might be justified in regarding as a sign that the ultimate outlay upon such buildings represents a safer investment than would that upon an erection composed of cheaper materials. But, whether so or not, the difference between the two modes of construction is always considered in the rent; and we have small hesitation in asserting that in nine stations out of ten, a house built either way would prove a satisfactory venture to the small capitalist. There are, of course, some stations wherein the garrison has been reduced, which possess an excess of house accommodation; and wherein consequently the rents demanded are reasonable enough. But in some even of these the advent of the Railway, or of the European agents to Bombay merchants, has raised the demand, till it has again outstript the supply and once more brought back resort to those rent charges which the new-comer, familiar with the rents of houses in, if we may so say, the English *Mofussil*, finds so staggering. There are two stations in this presidency which will exemplify our meaning well, as both have been the seats of far stronger garrisons than those which now occupy them; and both have the repute of a deadly liveliness not easily surpassed. We allude to Sholapore and Malligaum. At the former, there were formerly quartered a battery of artillery, a regiment of native infantry, and a regiment of native cavalry. We are not sure, but we are inclined to think that it was formerly, too, the seat of a brigade. Now it has been deprived of the cavalry portion of its garrison; except in so far as a troop of Poona Horse under a native officer goes; and the station is under the command of the officer commanding whichever native infantry regiment happens to be quartered there. Consequently, the whole of the bungalows in the Cavalry Lines, about eight or ten in number, and the majority of those in the Staff Lines are thrown into the general market. And yet, at this present moment, if a stranger went there, he would be unable to find accommodation. At any rate, we know such to have been the case a very short time, *i. e.*, a few weeks back. At Malligaum, again, which is as much out of the way of the busier world as any station could well be, and which is not even the head station of its district, Dhoolia claiming that distinction, there is precisely the same state of things in existence. But if one remove the discussion from stations such as these, to thriving growing places such as Poona, Surat, Kurrachee, Ahmedabad, Dharwar, and even to Ahmednuggur, and Belgaum, the pressure becomes infinitely more manifest. House property in Poona is one of the best investments a man can possess, who happens to have got possession of it some time back, before Poona's tide of prosperity set in. Yet building has gone on very slowly there so far as speculative building goes. Large, handsome, and well appointed stone bungalows, designed to accommodate highly-paid officials with families, or wealthy monsoon visitors, are, indeed, gradually covering the region between the Staff Lines and the River, but there has been no attempt made to supply what may be termed a popular demand. Scarcely half a dozen houses, in as many years past, have been built there, which are within the reach of men with moderate incomes, say of Rs. 500 per mensem. Such houses have been built for private occupation by retired warrant officers in certain portions of the station; and very substantial, comfortable little bungalows they are. But being designed solely for self-accommodation, they have in no way affected the demand or lessened the tyrrany of the supply. As a matter of consequence the region known as the Neutral Lines, a house in which, we are assured, has almost a monopoly of all that is old-fashioned, fusty, and unpleasant in a Poona residence, has to be indented on by non-official, or casual, or unattached residents, unless, indeed, permission be obtained to occupy, upon suffrance, the smaller houses in the Native Infantry Lines. Now Poona possesses a considerable, and rapidly increasing, civil population (by civil, we mean non-official), the Railway alone bringing a considerable number of permanent residents to the place; and yet it never seems to have struck anybody that, by erecting half a dozen or so of small moderately rented houses, instead of building great costly mansions, designed to catch the monied visitors during the rains, a far surer return upon one's outlay could be reckoned upon. We have heard it stated again and again that a couple of dozen of such houses, priced at a fair rental, would be a certain success in Poona, to say nothing of the great relief which it would afford to a population, close packed, as a whole, in inferior houses, for which changes are made, which probably nothing but the lethargic effects of an Indian climate induces a toleration for. We noticed a few weeks ago that the *Poona Observer*, while discussing the same question in its local application, suggested that Government might enter the market, failing other adventurers. Possibly that is a proposal open to objection; but there is a method by which, as it seems to us, Government might at once make an honest penny, and confer a considerable favour upon its junior servants (whom this question chiefly affects in most stations) and that is, by establishing, in pleasant localities, "Strangers' Lines," such as exist on the Esplanade here in Bombay, the Commissariat Stores furnishing the requisite tents, and the Cantonment Magistrates, or Staff Officers, acting as landlords in the matter. This would, at any rate, afford a subaltern, or other junior official, an alternative from paying 10 or 12 per cent. of his income, for the privilege of having his spirits depressed to the verge of suicide, by living in a heap of whitewashed cowdung, with a head of litter infested by cats, rats, lizards, scorpions, cockroaches, bugs, *et cetera* over his head; a floor like an abandoned rabbit warren beneath his feet; and with windows and doors merely so called, from sheer want of any other designation. Of course, the real secret of the matter is, that fatal want of *competition*, which besets nearly all things Indian, coupled, perhaps, to the fact that the vast majority of houses belong to the only (local) men who could very well attempt to build new ones.

THE "Poona Observer" has sent Mr. Havelock to Zanzibar! The truth is that he has gone to Jinjeera to settle some matter which has arisen between the Bombay Government and the Hubshee.

As we supposed, the discrepancy in the figures of Mr. Carnac's letter to the Chamber of Commerce disappears before the simplest explanation. It is a typographical error. The real figures of the Exports from the Central Provinces and the Berars in 1868-9 stand thus:—Central Provinces 40,823 bales; Berars, 232,318; total, 273,141.

THE "Pioneer" hears that "the votes of Civil servants, hitherto recorded, evidence a marked preference for the fixed pension scheme."

THREE months' leave of absence, on medical certificate, has been granted to the Hon'ble Alexander Ross, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces, with effect from the 5th May.

THE 2nd (or Queen's) Dragoon Guards have given volunteers to the 16th Lancers and 18th Hussars; to the former nine, and to the latter twenty-two. The total number of volunteers we believe is about one hundred.—*Bangalore Herald*

A CALCUTTA native paper, "The Indian," says "the British Indian Association is contemplating to submit a memorial to the Government, praying that in all criminal trials, wherein a native is involved, at least one-half of the jurors might be natives."

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH SCINDIA has given another proof of his friendship for the British Government by placing his Baradurree and a small country seat at the disposal of the General Commanding at Morar for the use of the British troops suffering from cholera. This further act of kindness has been acknowledged by the Government in fitting terms.

WHAT with balls, *tableaux vivants*, a fancy dress ball, receptions *en règle*, Dave Carson, and the races (from the 15th) Bangalore anticipates a very lively time of it this month, the weather being all that can be desired, and the Lall Bagh in all its glory. Truly these Mysore neighbours of ours should be among the most contented, and the ladies not the least beautiful of Anglo-Indians.—*Madras Mail.*

THE "Delhi Gazette's" Cabul correspondent repeats the rumour that Herat has fallen, but he has the honesty to state that "it was merely a rumour." He has another piece of startling intelligence also, which would be news indeed, only that it wants the essential element of truth, *viz.*, that two battalions of British infantry and two regiments of cavalry, with twelve guns, were expected at Jellalabad from Peshawur.—*Pioneer.*

THE "Madras Times" of Saturday last says—"A Roman Catholic priest, the Rev. Fr. Tuffen, of the Bangalore Mission, died yesterday half an hour after he had embarked on the French steamer Meinam, by which he intended to proceed to Marseilles for the benefit of his health. The deceased had for some time back suffered from disease of the heart. His remains were brought ashore and conveyed to the Mission House in town. The flag at the French steamer office floated half mast high until evening."

A KHETTY correspondent of the "Sind News," in a letter dated the 25th ult., mentions that a man who lately arrived there from a place called Mulkey, where his boat had got aground, states that whilst on his way from Jucknow bunder, he heard at Seergunda that a very large number of corpses were seen floating near the shore thereabouts. It is thought that these bodies must be those of persons lost by wreck during the recent heavy storm which necessitated the putting back of the Earl Canning to Kurrachee.

MR. PETER SCOTT, late of Calcutta, passed through this station (Allahabad) on Wednesday last on his way to Lahore to take up the editorship and managership of the "Indian Public Opinion." Mr. Scott, we have heard, is an able man. At the University of Edinburgh he distinguished himself in various ways, especially in the class of Belles-Lettres in which he was a *first prize* man. He is besides a gentleman of energy and tact, well acquainted with press and journalistic work, and therefore likely to be an acquisition to the Indian press as well as to the staff of our worthy contemporary.—*Pioneer.*

IN the Central Provinces separate dispensary committees no longer exist. In every town where there is a municipal committee the duty of managing the local dispensary has been transferred to it. In other places the dispensaries are under the local committees. The result of the transfer is said, after an experience of three years, to be satisfactory, and the local authorities report that the measure has induced many native gentlemen and others to interest themselves actively in these institutions, who had formerly held aloof and regarded them with indifference. The importance of these charitable dispensaries is becoming better known year by year.—*Pioneer.*

WE observe that Lieutenant Williamson, Deputy Commissioner of the Garrow Hills, has been thanked by the Bengal Government for the judicious and successful manner in which he has brought about the punishment of the murderers of the Garrows who were killed in the neighbourhood of Mandalangiri. There has been a blood feud between two Garrow villages ever since 1847, and a succession of murders on one side or the other has continued up to January 1868. Two of the murderers have been transported for life, and the villages implicated sentenced to pay fines according to their supposed means. Measures have been taken to heal the feud, and there is every reason to hope that they will be successful.

THE PETITION AGAINST THE CARWAR RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am desired by the committee of the Chamber to send you, for publication, the list of signatures to the petition to Government on the subject of a survey for a railway southwards to Dharwar, which was inadvertently omitted to be sent along with the copy of the petition itself.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
Bombay, 7th July, 1869.

List of Signatures to the petition regarding a Survey for a Railway southwards to Dharwar.

(Sd.)	Ewart, Latham & Co.	(Sd.)	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,,	Campbell, Mitchell & Co.	,,	Finlay, Scott & Co.
,,	Finlay, Clark & Co.	,,	The London, Asiatic & American Co., Limited.
,,	Volkart Brothers.	,,	Wallace & Co.
,,	Framjee, Sands & Co.	,,	Lawrence & Co.
,,	H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.	,,	Gaddum & Co.
,,	Killick, Nixon & Co.	,,	Burstall, Russell & Co.
,,	A. C. Gumpert & Co.	,,	Jefferson, Campbell & Co.
,,	H. Clason & Co.	,,	Maenen, Thomson and Warneken.
,,	Delly & Co.	,,	Rennie, Scovell & Co.
,,	Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.	,,	H. & A. Hormanjee.
,,	Alsen, Riebe & Co.	,,	Hill, Pollock & Co.
,,	E. Kuhn & Co.	,,	John Farrar & Co.
,,	Coupland & Co.	,,	B. H. Catma.
,,	Jules Siegfried & Co.	,,	L. Narain & Co.
,,	Martin, Young & Co.	,,	Vussonjee Goculdass & Co.
,,	J. C. Bushby & Co.	,,	Edward Bates.
,,	Robinson & Co.	,,	Hutchison, Dods & Co.
,,	Bell, Ventz & Lucius.	,,	A. Blascheck & Co.
,,	Geo. S. King & Co.	,,	Stearns, Hobart & Co.
,,	Geo. Lockhart & Co.	,,	G. F. Finn & Co.
,,	G. Sigg & Co.	,,	Lyon & Co.
,,	E. Monmett & Co.	,,	Sir Chas. Forbes & Co.
,,	E. D. Sassoon.	,,	Leggatt & Co.
,,	J. N. Wadia's Sons & Co.	,,	Watson, Bogle & Co.
,,	Young & Co.	,,	Planque, Vinay & Co.
,,	Kunkler, Presswerck & Co.		
,,	Peel, Cassels & Co.		

PETITION AGAINST THE COTTON FRAUDS BILL.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir W. R. SEYMOUR V. FITZGERALD, K.C. S.I., Governor and President in Council, Legislative Department, Poona.

THE PETITION OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION

Respectfully sheweth—That your petitioners beg leave respectfully to submit for the consideration of your Excellency's Council for making Laws and Regulations the following objections which they desire to urge against Bill No. 4 of 1869, for the prevention of adulteration of cotton and the better suppression of frauds in the cotton trade in the Presidency of Bombay, as amended by the Select Committee of the Council.

That in the opinion of your petitioners the principle of the Bill is highly objectionable, and that the working of (Bombay) Act IX. of 1863 has, so far as your petitioners are aware, been productive of oppression and injustice. That your petitioners would therefore be glad to see the Act altogether repealed. But if your Hon'ble Council hold that it is expedient to modify and re-enact the measure, your petitioners respectfully solicit your Hon'ble Council to modify the penal clauses of the Bill with the view of preventing the Act from being converted into an engine of oppression and extortion by subordinate officers who may be employed to carry out the measure. If native dealers who happened to have adulterated cotton in their possession without guilty knowledge or fraudulent intent be prosecuted and punished, the interests of commerce, instead of being promoted, would be injured, and the undermentioned apprehensions expressed by Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell, and Co. in 1863, and concurred in by several other members of the Chamber of Commerce, would, the Committee fear, be realized:—

"We greatly fear that oppression and injustice will be the result of such a system, and that it may cause that species of resistance on the part of the natives with which we are all familiar, a simultaneous stoppage of business throughout a district; and thus the Bill, which was intended to benefit Manchester, may, in addition to leading to oppression, be the means of keeping back what is virtually bread from the starving mill hands of Lancashire."

Judging from past experience, the penal clauses of the Act have, in many cases, been enforced in such a way as to inflict serious injury and gross injustice on the victims. Not a few of the magistrates who have tried the cases arising under the present Act have shown such gross incompetency in dealing with the cases brought before them, that their convictions have been set aside by the High Court in the exercise of its extraordinary jurisdiction. In some cases the redress, given by the High Court, came too late to be of any benefit to innocent victims who had undergone the whole period of imprisonment awarded by the convicting magistrate by the time the convictions were annulled by the High Court. In proof of these complaints your petitioners beg to cite the undermentioned cases. There being only one appeal to the District Magistrate or to the Sessions Court against the convictions under the Cotton Frauds Act, there is no ordinary appeal to the High Court. All applications for redress must necessarily come before the High Court only in the exercise of its extraordinary appellate jurisdiction. Consequently such applications must be rare, and yet the records of the High Court show that they have been pretty frequent.

1. Two persons named Motecelal and Bhawanee were convicted by Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee, Full Power Magistrate, of dishonestly mixing cotton of different varieties and were sentenced to simple imprisonment for one and a half and one month respectively; the cotton in both cases being confiscated. The High Court having sent for the record of proceedings on the 27th September 1866, found that there was no evidence whatever to sustain the conviction, which was accordingly quashed, and the cotton in both cases was ordered to be restored.

2. A Khandeish merchant named Goolabsing was tried in 1865 by Mr. A. H. Spry, Full Power Magistrate, and convicted of the offence of dishonestly offering for sale adulterated cotton. He was sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 3 months. He appealed to the Session Judge of Khandeish, the Hon'ble Mr. Hobart, who confirmed the sentence. The prisoner applied for copies of proceedings, but was told that he might petition the High Court if he pleased, but no copies would be given him. The petitioner appealed to the High Court, and that tribunal, exercising its extraordinary powers, having sent for the record and preceedings of the case, found that there was no evidence whatever against the prisoner. Chief Justice Sir R. Couch and Mr. Justice Newton passed the following order, reversing the conviction and sentence:—

"The trying magistrate has been guilty of a gross irregularity in recording what is called a Punchayetnama, and examining four of the witnesses to it simultaneously. Taking the evidence in the case to be true, the Court find that no offence had been committed under the meaning of section 3 of Act IX. of 1863. There is no evidence of seed or other foreign matter having been mixed with the cotton for the purpose of adulteration, or of any selling or offering for sale, or of fraud or dishonesty. The court reverses the conviction and sentence, which they consider to be very improper and discreditable to the magistrate."

3. In the next case, one Dharumdass and another, subjects of His Highness the Gaicowar, were convicted by Mr. Cooverji Cowasji, F. P. Magistrate at Broach, of fraudulently mixing cotton of different varieties in nine bales. They appear to have been condemned on the opinion and evidence of two officers of the Cotton Frauds Department. The Session Judge of Surat would not hear the appeal, as, in his opinion, he had no jurisdiction in the case. The record and proceedings were thereupon sent for by the High Court in the exercise of its extraordinary criminal jurisdiction, and the convictions and sentences were reversed three weeks after the unhappy men had actually undergone the imprisonment awarded to them.

4. A mercantile house at Dhollera had received some bales from its agents from the districts in 1867, and one of the bales was found by the inspector to contain cotton of a mixed quality. It was pointed out to the inspector that such evil was beyond the control of the merchants located at Dhollera; that with the utmost care and circumspection on the part of the district agents, the ryots did succeed in passing off inferior cotton. Nothing availed, however; and the [illegible] of the native mercantile house which claimed the mixed cotton had to be taken to a distance of 20 miles from Dhollera, and there fined in the sum of Rs. 100 for an offence of which he was altogether innocent.

5. A Parsee merchant at Dharwar, having agencies in the interior, sent down from Gudduck a parcel of cotton to Carwar, to have it pressed there and exported to Bombay. The parcel in question was consigned to the branch of an eminent European firm of Bombay, who were in charge of a press at Carwar; but, on arrival, some bales were found to contain cotton of an objectionable quality, and these were seized by the inspector in charge and confiscated.

Under the abovementioned circumstances, your petitioners beg leave respectfully to solicit your Hon'ble Council to make the penal clauses less stringent by omitting from Sections 2 and 3 of the Bill the punishment of imprisonment, and thereby provide that safeguard which is necessary against innocent persons being victimized, and being made to undergo the hardship and indignity of incarceration in a criminal jail.—And your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

For the Managing Committee of the Bombay Association,

NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, 6th July 1869.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS OF THE

INDIAN SECURITIES.

An article in a late issue of the *Economist* (writes the *Pioneer*) must have been very unpleasant to the important class of investors in Indian securities. It does not say much indeed, but a few words in such a paper mean more than a whole ream of the *Daily Telegraph*, which lives only by speaking out what its most advanced supporters might possibly dream. The *Economist* is the organ of the capitalists, the real rulers of England, and it now makes a grievance of the blending of English and Indian balances in the Bank, on the express ground that some time or other holders of Indian securities may urge this blending as implying a guarantee for all Indian debt! Now such an argument could only have weight with an authority anxious to find a colourable pretext for yielding. That there is no guarantee is shown very plainly by the price of our loans. The want of it will cost a good deal more than four millions in interest on our last great loan; and we shall feel the effect also in much the same way, when in 1872 we want to replace more cheaply the great Public Works Loan of 1856-57. But if any investors have comforted themselves against the fear of losing India by the hope that England will adopt her debt, their confidence will surely be shaken when they see the representative of English investors and capitalists taking up its parable by the wayside, saying—"You preferred high interest to the pinching safety of our stocks, and you must, therefore, put up with the loss for which the high interest has paid you in advance." The argument seems unanswerable, even by original investors, but its open statement, as a measure of precaution, by such an authority, is none the more pleasant. The true consolation, however, for these people is to be found in a different line of argument:—What would be the price of English stocks, what the value of an English guarantee, if England were so far reduced as to let go her hold of India? We believe there is a tendency to exaggerate the value to England of her Eastern possessions; yet, if it be not the means of affording honourable employment to some two thousand men of her middle-class, what benefit does England derive from India greater than France or America now may, or than England herself would, if any other power here maintained order and freedom of trade? But we hardly need the example of the campaigns of the mutiny to assure us that we shall lose hold of this country only when we are utterly unable to hold it. Canada, Australia, all the colonies, may be allowed to cast themselves loose; our children would in such case be only assuming the property of an estate which under our protection they had improved and learnt to manage; but India would simply pass into the hands of some rival European power, which would be little likely, in all probability, to leave trade unhampered by burdensome privileges. If England bore this humiliation and this loss, it would be through sheer impotence, and then her own debt, too, would hardly seem an eligible investment.

BOMBAY.

Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee.—His Highness the Rao of Cutch has subscribed Rs. 2,000 towards the testimonial to Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee.

The Gaekwar of Baroda.—It is stated that His Highness the Gaekwar has resolved to pension his present Dewan, Bhaoo Scindia, and to confer the Dewanship on one Herba Dada.

The Recent Murder at Colaba.—Private W. Green, of the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, who was sentenced to death at the last Criminal Sessions by the Chief Justice, for the murder of Sergeant Francis, will, it is believed, be executed on Friday the 23rd instant.

Suicide by Poisoning.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of Cassee, woman, who, in the opinion of the jury, had committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of opium.

Death of Mr. Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Wadia.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Wadia, which event occurred at his residence on Tuesday afternoon. Deceased was well known among the mercantile community. He had been ailing from general debility for the last three months.

Kaira Collectorate.—We learn from the weather report of the Kaira collectorate for the fortnight ending 30th June that there were scanty showers and very little sowing. Rain was urgently required. The state of public health was good, with the exception of a few cases of cholera. The cattle were reported to be free from disease, but they were suffering from want of grass and water.

The Burning of the James Childs.—Colonel Pelly, the Resident at the Persian Gulf, has addressed Government and the Acting Chief Magistrate, intimating that the commander and crew of the late barque James Childs, recently burnt and sunk off the port at Bushire, had proceeded to Bombay. (As our readers know they arrived at Bombay the other day.) It is thought probable a marine court of enquiry with regard to the loss of the vessel will be convened in Bombay.

Accidental Death.—Yesterday an inquest was held at Malabar Hill touching the death of Suckoo, woman. It appears that the deceased resided in a hut at Malabar Hill road. About two o'clock yesterday morning, her uncle was wakened by the noise of something heavy falling on the hut. He lighted a lamp and went to see what was the matter, and found a palm tree had fallen on the hut. Deceased was lying under it quite dead, and her child about seven years of age was struggling by her side. The child was sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.—The monthly meeting of the Society will be held this day, in its Library Rooms, at 4 P.M. There will be a ballot for the election of Lieut. W. H. G. Nowell, Her Majesty's Indian troop-ship Jumna, and Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali, Esq., who have been duly proposed and seconded as members of the Society. Original Communication—Facsimile, Transcript, and Translation of an Inscription discovered by Mr. G. W. Terry, in the Temple of Amra-Nath near Kalian. By Bhau Daji, Esq., Hon. Mem. R. A. S.

Bombay Mechanics' Institution.—The third monthly meeting of the committee of directors of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution was held in their rooms, over the Dockyard Gate, last Tuesday—Mr. John Firth, vice-president, in the chair.

Members elected—Messrs. John Adams, Frederick Dressie, C. E., Charles O. Foy, Harry Pring, Alfred William Seabrook and Dildon Charles Tarleton, and Captain Herbert Bonfellow.

Re-admitted—Mr. E. S. Howell.

Withdrawn—Messrs. G. Folingsby and G. R. Kennedy.

THE "HINDOO PUNCH" CASE.

The charge against Veereshwur Sadasew Chatre, the proprietor and editor of the *Manorunjak, Bombay Hindoo Punch*, and the *Dnyanbodhak*, laid by Vishnu Parshram Shastree, for printing, publishing, and circulating indecent writings with intent to cause a breach of the peace, and also for defamation, came on for hearing before Mr. Connon in the Fort Police Court yesterday morning. The prosecutor appeared and stated that he had received an ample apology (that which we published yesterday) and wished to withdraw the charge. The case was accordingly withdrawn.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

An amended list has been issued of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations to be held at Poona to-day. It differs in two particulars from the one first published.

The Hon'ble A. F. Bellasis, as well as the Advocate General and Venayekrao Appasahib of Koorundwar, will take the usual declaration of office.

The order of the day for the second reading of "Bill No. 4 of 1869—a bill for the prevention of adulteration of cotton and the better suppression of frauds in the cotton trade in the Presidency of Bombay"—is omitted from the amended list.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The follo wing dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 2nd and 3rd July.

Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 3rd July.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 6th to 8 P.M. of the 7th July is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	2 39	0 3
,, Calcutta	16 25	0 16
,, Madras	1 22	0 23

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

A QUARREL AMONG Mr. GOCULDASS TEJPALL'S EXECUTORS.

In the Fort Police Court yesterday a case came on for hearing before Mr. Connon, the acting Senior Magistrate, on a summons for theft, at the instance of Lukhmidass Khimjee and Dwarkadass Vussonjee—executors of the will of the late Mr. Goculdass Tejpall—against Premjee Liladhur, Andoo Liladhur and Tricumjee Govindjee.

Mr. Rimington appeared for the prosecutors, and Mr. Cleveland for the defendants.

Mr. Cleveland remarked that no information had been lodged in this case nor was a warrant issued, but the defendants had been arrested.

Mr. Rimington—Not in this case.

Mr. Cleveland—I beg your pardon. I will prove they were arrested, and that one of my clients was abused and struck by Lukhmidass Khimjee.

The Magistrate—There was no information, and whoever entered into that illegal proceeding is responsible for it.

Mr. Rimington—It has nothing to do with this question.

Mr. Cleveland—Well, it is an after-question.

Mr. Rimington—You had better raise it as an after-question, that's all. Last night, your Worship, I received a letter, which I may read. It is addressed by Messrs Hearn, Cleveland & Peile, solicitors for Shama Wahoo, widow and co-executrix of the late Mr. Goculdass Tejpall, to Messrs Lukhmidass Khimjee and Dwarkadass Vussonjee, co-executors of the will, and says—

"Sirs,—We are instructed by our client, Shama Wahoo, the widow of Goculdass Tejpall, late of Bombay, and executrix of the will of the said deceased, that she totally disapproves of the prosecution which you are now conducting against Premjee Liladhur and others for theft in the Police Court.

"We are instructed to state that, although you were perfectly aware that the goods, the subject of the said charge, were sold under the orders and sanction of our said client, you have persisted in prosecuting the said people, with a view, as our client believes, of injuring the reputation of our said client, and causing her annoyance.

"We are informed that inquiries were made of our said client by Veerjee Raghoonath, a clerk of yours, as to whether the said goods were sold with the sanction and knowledge of our said client, and that our said client admitted that they were on the day previous to the day of your issuing the summons against the said Premji Liladher and others."

She states that these goods regarding which we charge these persons with theft were sold by her order and sanction, to which we replied thus—

Dear Sirs,—Your letter of this date, addressed to Lukhmidass Khimjee and Dwarkadas Vussonjee, has been placed in our hands, and in reply we are instructed to deny the statement contained in the last para thereof as to the reply given by your client to Veerjee Raghoonath, who states she denied having sold the articles in question.

"We are further instructed to express our client's surprise at the statement contained in your letter under reply, inasmuch as Shama Wahoo has up to this time denied all knowledge of the sale of the goods, the subject of the charge. We must therefore now request you to furnish us with a list of the goods so sold by her to Premjee Liladhur, Tricumjee Govindjee, and others, so charged with theft, and also of all other goods belonging to the estate sold by your client. Our client will consent to the summons standing over for a week to allow you to prepare these lists, and if the facts appear as you state the charge will be withdrawn."

Mr. Cleveland—There was a reply to that.

Mr. Rimington—I left my office ten minutes ago and had not received it then.

Mr. Cleveland said the reply was very important.

Mr. Rimington, in reply to a remark by Mr. Cleveland, said that the defendants were not prisoners; it was nonsense to call them so.

Mr. Cleveland—They are prisoners, for they are on bail; I call a man a prisoner who has to pay Rs. 2,000 of bail and can't do as he likes.

Mr. Rimington—Well, you should use the proper terms; the Court has nothing to do with that.

Mr. Cleveland then proceeded to read the following, which his firm had sent that morning to the letter from Messrs. Rimington, Hoare, and Langley:—

"Dear Sirs,—In reply to your letter of yesterday, we are instructed by our client, Shama Wahoo, to repeat that she admitted to Veerjee Rughonath that she had sold certain goods through Premjee Liladhur and others, and our second client has no doubt that the present prosecution is being conducted to cause her annoyance."

This lady, he said, was the widow of Goculdass Tejpal, a gentleman who was said to have left £60,000; and she said these proceedings were taken by the executors to give her annoyance and drag her into Court.

Mr. Rimington—Just read the reply.

Mr. Cleveland then read the remainder of the letter as follows:—

"Our client, however, declines to furnish your client with a list of those goods, as required in your said letter under reply, as the same did not belong to the estate as alleged, but our client is not in any way concerned with the postponement or withdrawal of the charge against Premjee Liladhur and others."

Mr. Rimington—It appears that Mr. Cleveland is here for others besides the prisoners, for he is speaking on behalf of Shama Wahoo.

Mr. Cleveland—I do not think shame of that.

Mr. Rimington said he had not said that Mr. Cleveland had any reason to think shame, but he seemed to appear for others than the prisoners. Lukhmidass Khimjee had been unable to ascertain whether the widow had sold the goods, and therefore the only way in which he could find it out was to take this action in the Police Court, and as he had now found that she did sell them of course he would not prosecute.

Mr. Cleveland said he could produce evidence to His Worship that the clerk had been told that Shama Wahoo had sold the goods and received the money, and yet Lukhmidass Khimjee came to the Police Court and made this charge and said that "If it is true we will withdraw it." He (Mr. Cleveland) therefore objected to the withdrawal of this case, and had to request the Court to proceed with it.

Mr. Rimington said these persons were charged with having property in their possession which did not belong to them. The Court had now seen enough to know that this case had arisen out of a dispute between the executor and the executrix, and he thought His Worship would be satisfied that this lady had sold part of the estate.

Mr. Cleveland—Which she had a perfect right to do.

Mr. Rimington—Which she had clearly no right to do. Your Worship will see that this case arises out of a dispute between these persons, and it is perfectly idle to proceed with it. Mr. Cleveland speaks according to his instructions; but notwithstanding that he made no intimation to us till last night that Shama Wahoo admitted selling the goods. Of course if she does admit that, it would be a mere waste of time to proceed with this summons. Your Worship may remember that I stated in taking out the summons that the defendant might have a perfect answer, and she has made one for them. The question of her right to deal with the estate is a question for another Court, and I have no doubt your Worship will think that I do quite right in withdrawing the charge.

Mr. Cleveland—But I submit that the Police Court is not the place to find out if a man has stolen things or not.

The Magistrate—Well, if all the applicants were certain we would not dismiss so many cases as we do.

Mr. Cleveland—I submit that this is a case in which your Worship will give costs to the defendants. The first thing a co-executor should have done was to ascertain whether the other had consented to the things being taken away. Lukhmidass Khimjee did not do that, and if your Worship will allow me I will put a policeman in the box on the subject of the application for costs, and he will state that before the summons was issued this lady had intimated that she had sold the goods and received Rs. 3,000, and Mr. Moffat told that to the person acting for Lukhmidass, and yet in the face of that they went and took out a summons. It is quite clear we should not be taken in this summary manner. Lukhmidas Khimjee says that he did not know she admitted selling the property; but will his attorney allow me to put him in the box to swear to that?

Mr. Rimington—No, I will not, for it is a civil matter.

Mr. Cleveland—Then I ask your Worship to say that the police court is not the proper place to decide that.

Mr. Rimington remarked that the defendants were servants of the deceased, and that the co-executors could not ascertain how they were acting.

Mr. Cleveland—They were not only servants but they were honourably mentioned in the will. Mr. Cleveland then read an extract from the will, stating that whatever was claimable by deceased from the two defendants, Premjee and Andoo, was to be forgiven, and that each was in addition to receive a legacy of Rs. 5,000.

Mr. Rimington—That was all the more reason why they should behave honourably.

Mr. Cleveland here read an authority to show that one executor was entitled to act by himself, and that his acts were binding on the others. Mr. Rimington, as a distinguished lawyer, should know that this was the law.

Mr. Rimington—But not where there is notice given: and we had given notice.

The Magistrate—But really is it necessary for me to decide what is the law as to executors just now?

Mr. Cleveland—They should have gone to the executrix and asked her.

Mr. Rimington—Well, they say that they did it and that she denied it.

Mr. Cleveland again asked for costs, and said that Lukhmidass Khimjee, a Justice of the Peace, had actually gone before they applied to the Magistrate for a summons, and in an arbitrary manner had insisted on having the man taken away. They were taken in the first instance into Messrs. Wallace and Co.'s office, and Lukhmidass had them searched as if he had been a Commission of Police.

Mr. Rimington—Well, they have their remedy for that.

Mr. Cleveland—But it would strengthen me very much if your Worship would express yourself as to a Justice of the Peace acting in this way.

The Magistrate remarked that if a Justice of the Peace acted in that way he would find that he had not the power to do so.

The application for costs was refused and Mr. Cleveland said he should at least apply for a summons for defamation against Lukhmidass and others.

The Magistrate—Oh, don't put it for defamation, that is quite alarming.

Mr. Cleveland—Your Worship would probably like to have a sworn information, and I will prepare one. I shall apply under section 211 of the Penal Code, which provides—"Whoever, with intent to cause injury to any person, institutes or causes to be instituted any criminal proceedings against that person, or falsely charges any person with having committed an offence, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such proceedings or charge against that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both." There is also a charge for criminal trespass.

The Magistrate—There is a punishment of whipping attached to that, I think, under Act 4 of 1867.

Mr. Cleveland—Yes; well, we shant object to that: my client has been struck, and wont object to that. The defendants will be Lukhmidass Khimjee and Dwarkadass Vussonjee.

The Magistrate—Parties seem in somewhat hot blood.

Mr. Cleveland—Well, your Worship does not know what has taken place, else you would not be surprised that there is hot blood.

The Magistrate—I think they should carry on their suit in a more exalted arena than the police court.

Mr. Cleveland—We have been brought here.

Mr. Rimington—Shama Wahoo has not been brought here.

Mr. Cleveland—Her friends have, and she has a respect for them, as being friends of her deceased husband.

After another case had been disposed of,

Mr. Cleveland said—I have discussed the matter with my client, and at his suggestion will take proceedings in the High Court for several reasons. It involves among other things the bringing of this lady into Court, and we think the High Court or the Small Cause Court—if they will be satisfied with the damages—will be a better way of getting redress than in this Court. But I have to ask your Worship that the silver pots and other things belonging to this lady may be given up.

The Magistrate—I have given no order for detaining these. It is a proceeding for which the executive police, if they have been parties to it, must be responsible. I gave no order.

Mr. Cleveland—I don't wish to be understood as complaining against the police at all, for they could not do otherwise:—they are not supposed to know otherwise when told by a Justice of the Peace.

The Magistrate—If a Justice of the Peace takes it on himself to do such a thing without an order of this Court, he will find he has much misunderstood his duty.

Inspector Moffat here stated that the police had the property. They did not want it,—it had been brought to them by Lukhmidass Khimjee to await the decision of the Court,—and they would give it up.

Mr. Cleveland—I don't blame the police. They don't often get the chance of taking silver teapots.

Mr. Moffat—No; I think not.

Mr. Cleveland—Well, perhaps when you retire there will be one presented to you. (Laughter.)

Mr. Moffat—Oh, I have one already, thanks. (Renewed laughter.)

The parties then left the Court.

STEAMER REPORTS.

Galle, 7th, 6 A.M.—French mail steamer Donnai sailed for China.

Galle, 7th, 8 A.M.—French mail steamer Meinam sailed for Calcutta.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 7th, 11 A.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; Persian line interrupted beyond Ispahan. Latest dates, from Great Britain via Turkey, 3rd July, via Russia, 10th June.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Tuticorin, 7th, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 90, barometer 29·81.

Cochin, 7th, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind north-westerly, thermometer 79·5, barometer 29·930, sky cumulus.

Cannanore, 7th, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 77, barometer 29·846, rain 83 cents.

Carwar, 7th, 9 A.M.—Weather fair, wind westerly, thermometer 82, barometer 29·96.

Vingorla, 7th, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 83, rain 5 cents.

Mangalore, 7th, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west south-west, thermometer 79·50, rain 1·55.

Paumben, 7th, 12 noon.—Weather fine, wind south-east, thermometer 84, barometer 29·86.

Kolapore, 7th, 12 noon.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 80.

FORT POLICE COURT.—7TH JULY.

(Before John Connon, Esq.)

Alleged Assault by a Policeman.—Babajee Urjoon, P. C. No. 123, was charged with committing an assault against the person of one Cursetjee Nurriman. Complainant said—"I am a cook. Yesterday, at 2 P.M., defendant took me up on the Jail road. I was in liquor at the time. The policeman took me into the Oomercarry chowkey. There was a Purdasee, also a woman, in the chowkey. Inside the chowkey prisoner struck me with his fist on my mouth and I bled. He then poked me with his staff on my back, sides, &c., and struck me with it on my right hand. This man and another policeman, a Hindoo, committed this assault on me." The Magistrate dismissed the case for want of evidence.

Thefts.—Noorkhan Mudar was sent to prison for four months for stealing some wearing apparel.—Lall Ebram was sent to prison for six weeks for stealing a set of curtains from a verandah.—Gopal Marowthia was sent to gaol for two months for stealing cotton.—Mahomed Syud got four months' imprisonment for stealing a copper ladle and other articles.—Mahomed Khan received a similar sentence for having in his possession a piece of silk suspected of being stolen.—Meyajan Surathkhan was sentenced to receive eight stripes for stealing two coats.

A Disobedient Sailor.—John Nelson was sent to prison for three weeks for refusing to work on board the Richard Cobden.

A Sailor convicted of Theft.—Charles Johnston, seaman of the King of Algeria, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment for stealing some of the cook's clothes.

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM BOMBAY.

Appended is a statement of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of May 1869.

Quantity.	Value.	By what Ships.	To what Ports.
lbs.	Rs.		
2,422,868	8,69,100	The Royal Family ...	Liverpool.
2,461,144	8,32,037	Thunderbolt ...	,,
3,031,112	11,60,730	Rothesay ...	,,
2,816,912	9,60,281	British Flag ...	,,
2,309,776	8,20,430	Alaric	,,
1,607,382	6,05,840	Eleutheria	,,
2,876,916	10,16,080	Prince Ascar ...	,,
2,818,116	9,74,752	Hannah Law ...	,,
2,995,468	8,04,590	Steamer Neera* ...	,,
887,544	3,05,499	Do. Golconda ...	,,
1,325,352	4,75,640	Unrivalled	,,
2,137,352	7,51,205	Fleur DeLis ...	,,
1,179,376	4,97,375	Alfred the Great ...	,,
2,009,984	8,09,725	Royal Alexandra ...	,,
835,744	3,11,109	Steamer Behar† ...	,,
1,725,640	6,10,350	Do. Krishna ...	,,
2,586,472	8,60,982	Burmingham ...	,,
1,832,180	6,76,505	California	,,
2,617,496	9,51,192	Ophelia	,,
2,477,048	8,20,662	Cashmere	,,
1,722,840	5,62,896	Glencora	,,
1,845,452	6,74,517	Saint Fillans ...	,,
3,930,192	11,30,232	Accrington... ...	,,
574,672	1,98,750	Steamer Rangoon...	,,
1,850,672	6,51,955	Tivoli	,,
1,992,825	7,13,340	City of Lahore ...	,,
1,798,496	6,59,260	Aaron Brown ...	,,
2,578,296	8,36,695	Erato	,,
2,330,164	8,28,705	Pegasus	,,
2,942,800	11,05,222	Royal Adelaide ...	,,
1,888,376	6,61,855	Schleswig Bride ...	,,
4,548,152	15,41,580	Edinburgh... ...	,,
1,204,672	4,10,840	Omaha	,,
2,539,404	8,81,693	Longwood	,,
1,895,600	6,54,229	Childers	,,
2,469,388	8,53,829	Becherdass Ambaidass	,,
518,420	1,85,190	Steamer Carnatic ...	,,
2,755,144	10,52,196	Do. Magdala ...	,,
857,304	2,99,625	Do. Sumatra ...	,,
793,212	3,06,620	Do. Baroda ...	,,
117,600	42,400	Do. Neera ...	Havre.
78,400	28,000	Do. do. ...	Marseilles.
1,585,620	5,12,969	Martaban	Havre.
9,800	3,500	Steamer Behar ...	,,
39,200	14,000	Do. Krishna ...	,,
2,578,576	9,15,560	Mistress of the Seas	,,
1,493,184	5,30,575	Trinidad	,,
2,205,552	8,43,289	Eumenides	,,
2,447,648	8,66,705	Ireshope	,,
40,376	16,920	Steamer Carnatic ...	,,
49,000	13,500	Do. do. ...	Marseilles.
78,400	26,000	Do. Magdala ...	,,
78,400	31,500	Do. Sumatra ...	,,
39,200	15,000	Do. do. ...	Havre.
39,200	17,500	Do Baroda ...	Marseilles.
744,800	2,38,750	Do. Dilharee ...	Havre.
327,488	1,02,680	Do. Neera* ...	Trieste.
78,400	27,000	Do. Golconda ...	,,
78,344	28,355	Do. Behar† ...	,,
69,160	30,750	Do. Krishna ...	,,
90,160	31,000	Do. Rangoon...	,,
98,020	34,500	Do. Carnatic ...	,,
384,160	1,33,000	Do. Magdala ...	,,
39,200	10,000	Do. Baroda ...	,,
39,200	13,500	Do. Neera ...	Genoa.
392,000	1,40,000	Do. Magdala ...	,,
19,824	7,500	Do. Sumatra ...	,,
39,200	14,000	Do. Baroda ...	,,
39,200	10,000	Do. Neera ...	Italy.
19,600	7,000	Do. Krishna ...	,,
19,600	10,000	Do. Sumatra ...	Spain.
39,200	5,000	Do. Baroda ...	,,
19,600	4,75,600	Kurrachee	Holland.
1,387,680	3,36,840	Barque Mitiades ...	Gibraltar.
943,152	3,57,155	Steamer Nada ...	China.
810,320	7,685	Do. Emeu ...	,,
19,992	1,58,900	Do. Bengal ...	Suez.
423,144	15,900	Do. Neera ...	,,
39,928	7,000	Do. Krishna ...	,,
19,600	75	Do. Magdala...	,,
78	39,902	Do. Baroda ...	,,
113,792			
101,311,807 or Candies 129,224 181/784	35,604,838		

* Port clearance granted 21st April 1869.
† Port clearance granted 24th April 1869.
Port clearance granted 29th April 1869.

DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF AGREEMENT.

A case of some little interest came before Mr. Fagan at the Calcutta Small Cause Court during the week. A Mr. Thomas sued Mr. W. B. Smith, the hair-dresser, for Rs. 1,000 damages for breach of contract. From the evidence it appeared that Mr. Thomas came out to Calcutta to the firm of the defendant under agreement in the capacity of "gentleman's hair-cutter, ornamental hair-manufacturer, and general salesman," at a monthly salary of Rs. 150 per month. The two artistes in hair appeared to have soon quarrelled, and it was mutually agreed that the bond should be cancelled on the employer consenting to send the assistant home. Mr. Smith appears to have acted in a very shabby manner Instead of taking out a passage in a ship bound for London he engaged a berth for Mr. Thomas on board a ship destined for Havre, and the latter only discovered this as the vessel was about to sail. Mr. Thomas had a hazy idea that Havre was somewhere in France, but how far that might be from the home of his fathers he had not the slightest idea. Of course, he refused to proceed in this vessel. Mr. Smith, finding he had not got rid of the young gentleman, ultimately drove a hard bargain with the captain of a ship proceeding direct to London. The arrangement, as the evidence states, was that Mr. Thomas should get his passage cheap if he messed with the mid-shipmen. The captain, before, however, agreeing to take him, wished to see the plaintiff. The evidence goes on to say—

"Mr. Gasper asked the defendant what necessity was there for the captain to have seen the plaintiff before he took him?

"Defendant said that he believed the reason was, because the captain wanted to see what sort of a looking fellow the plaintiff was. If he were a fat boy, probably he would have objected to take him, fearing the middies would make fun of him by calling him a fat boy; but seeing that he was a smooth-faced fellow, and gentle-looking, he did not object to taking him."

According to this fat boys on board ship would be at a heavy discount. We should like to know up to what age an individual inclined to be rather portly might be considered as a "fat boy." We have ourselves some thought of going home between this and the Millenium, and we have become somewhat anxious—seeing to what vast proportions we have grown—to know if we would be looked upon as a fit subject for the "fun of the middies." After all Mr. Thomas did not go, considering the arrangement made not at all satisfactory, and hence the reason of the action. Verdict was given for the plaintiff with damages to the extent of Rs. 450.—*Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal.*

RITUALISM AT TRIMULGHERRY.

The Rev. Arthur T. Bartlett, and acting chaplain of Trimulgherry, has addressed the following letter (dated the 26th ultimo.) to the *Madras Mail*:—

Sir,—It was with much surprise that I read in the *Madras Mail* of the 19th instant, an article headed "Pantomime at Trimulgherry." I had hoped from the high and liberal tone of your paper, that it was above admitting into its columns the inaccuracies and imbecilities in which a certain portion of the Indian Press revels whenever it touches upon what is called Ritualism. It seems to me that this must be the one point on which a large number of otherwise sensible papers are mad. The article I now complain of might have appeared in the *Rock* or the *Record* and papers of a like intelligence, but you must pardon me for saying that it was not worthy of the *Madras Mail*. As the chaplain alluded to in the article disdains to notice such a tissue of misrepresentations, I, being now acting chaplain of All Saints, Trimulgherry, cannot suffer such misstatements concerning our very popular and simple services to pass uncontradicted. Whatever the objectionable Ritualism may be, the chaplain alluded to in your article is in no way to blame. I feel warmly that the gentleman so courteously spoken of by you—as this "mumbling," "muttering," "peacock-feathered" parson—this "victim of a morbid vanity and effeminate self-consciousness," this "fetish oppressed denouncer of both Bishop and Government,"—this indulger in "silly vanity," and in a taste for "wooden images, altar candles, and bright vestments,"—this "ringleader in religious riot, etc. etc."—has been somewhat hardly dealt with. Being in ill-health he simply undertook the charge of Trimulgherry for the three hot months instead of going to the Hills; he came for rest; he found the Church in order and decency decorated as it has been for nearly three years with a good choir and overflowing congregation: he continued things as he found them in all essentials. His "bright vestments" and "peacock's feathers" were the simple surplice, stole and hood usually worn by English clergymen: his "mutterings" "mumblings," "intonations"—his "genuflections," "scrapings," "turnings" consisted in monotoning the service as has long been the custom here, in a distinct musical voice, and in adhering to the simple rule that when he addressed the congregation as in the exhortations, etc., he looked towards it, and when he acted as the mouthpiece of the congregation in prayer, etc., he looked the same way as it did as praying himself *with*, and not *to*, it. In all things he considered himself as merely the representative of the absent chaplain, and insisted that things should remain in all essential points as the chaplain had left them. What has been the result? Instead of rest he has found worry, and he retires from his three months' work bespattered as above! Whatever may be the opinion of a small Puritan party, there is no doubt but that the Church of all Saints, Trimulgherry, with its simple prettiness and hearty services is decidedly popular with the majority—else why so crowded? Why do so many drive from long distances to attend? Why has the D. P. W. found it necessary to add in haste two new aisles of seats? Although one who has been in some measure instrumental in introducing the present state of things at Trimulgherry Church (while all the real credit for the great popularity of the church is due to Mr. Warlow, the chaplain), I have no hesitation in asserting that the present arrangements are such as should be gratifying to all liberal-minded Christian men.

We must give and take, and as there has been strict moderation observed in the decorations, and in the manner of conducting the services, we claim to be met by those who differ from us in a similar tolerant spirit. There are certain things, such as the offering of the Holy Eucharist at least once a week, due reverence and outward decency in the service to that we consider essential; these we maintain, and, if necessary, content for, as an essential part of our duty to the flocks committed to our care. In minor points we readily yield rather than hurt any brother who may be unable to separate essentials from non-essentials. On the most important point in your article, I am unable to speak with certainty. I mean as to the desertion of the church by the 300. As far as I know, I should think your suggestion of 50 much nearer the right number. I know nothing at present of the regiment, and am unable to guess at the real reason why even one should have left. Why should these men object above the many hundreds of English soldiers who have for years attended this church? So far from the services being unpopular with the majority of the soldiers, I can remember that when in charge of this station some eighteen months ago, three or four hundred used to come voluntarily to the evening service which was not then, as now, a "parade." If these "aggrieved parishioners" are Presbyterians in heart, surely it is better, be the number three or three hundred, that they should attend the Presbyterian services. If they had received even the rudiments of the education of English church-men they could not have thus hastily "changed their religion" and deserted the church of their forefathers—and why? because these theologians could not have everything arranged according to their own notions, and be allowed to dictate the small details of the church's decorations and mode of conducting the services. For the honour of the English soldier, I trust that it is not many that could shift so easily. Whether they be few or many, I sincerely trust that their adopted Pastor may succeed in instilling into them a greater breadth of mind and ability to tolerate small differences among their fellow Christians, than they seem hitherto to have acquired. All cannot see alike; all minds need not and cannot run in the same groove. It seems to me that what we want is not a miserable narrowness of spirit which vituperates all that dares to think for itself, and to differ from the Procrustean standard of Puritanism—but a firm maintenance of the grand essentials, and a wide comprehension in one fold of the variations of Christian thought.

As we contemplate the petty squabbles of the Christian world, can we not, sir, join in John Bunyan's quaint wish "Here the Prejudice fell down and broke his leg—I heartily wish he had broken his neck."

The Editor of the *Mail* remarks in a note—"The writer of the article seems to have been entirely misinformed, and we much regret that an injustice has thus been done by this journal to the chaplain who was critiicised."

INDIA'S GREATEST DANGER.

The *Saturday Review*, in a recent notice of Professor Dawson's *Brothers of Purity*, remarks that the *Ikhwan-oos-safa* is a very interesting work, because it throws "so much light upon the traditions, the modes of belief, and the manners of the *Hindoo race*," the work being notoriously a Mussulman Moulvie's version in Mahomedan Urdu of an Arabic original. It seems impossible to reject the inference that one of the critics of the most ambitious literary periodical in London, the man to whom Eastern subjects are assigned, does not know the difference between Hindoos and Mussulmans. It is this complete ignorance of facts, combined with an equally complete contempt of those who have spent their lives in acquiring the facts of India, that lies at the bottom of those spasms of vicarious benevolence which mark the occasional interference of English politicians in the affairs of this country. And this is what we venture to think is India's present peril. There is in England just now such a spread of imperfect culture, such a general diffusion of languid "geniality," that the idea of making philanthropic experiments on the administrative machinery of a distant and defenceless dependency seems too fascinating to be foregone. People in London see certain "Natives"—Indian Princes whose minority has been spent in waiting at table, Parsee magnifícos who have enough of English habits to appreciate the "benefit of the Act," Bengalee Baboos who are glib enunciators of an eclectic deism, whose sacraments are administered in the form of beef and brandy—they observe their pliant bearing, their fecile intelligence, their jewels, shawls, or liberal professions, and they deduce from all this that it is a great hardship to confine the inhabitants of the interior, whom they have never seen even in sample, to such posts as Deputy Collector or Subordinate Judge. Is not all this explained by the *Saturday Reviewer's* mistake? India is Hindoostan, and all the people of Hindoostan are Hindoos. If we were to reply that there was no truth in either statement, we should be regarded with pity; yet we all know that it would be just as true for an Asiatic to say that "Europe is Feringhistan and all the Feringhees are French." Hindoostan is the equivalent of "India." There is no word for "India," because in the eyes of Asiatics there is no such country. India in the East is not even a geographical expression; and Hindoostan merely means the country first invaded by the Mussulman conquerors, and undoubtedly in their time peopled by Hindoos only, though now the descendants of those conquerors form some two-fifths of the whole. The fact is that the old Company had a very clear idea of their position. They knew that they had become masters of India solely because their officers and men were better disciplined, more enterprising, wiser, in fact, and braver than the chiefs and the people who then held exclusive possession of the land. Indeed, the latter had already realized that fact for themselves; and by the time we came to Hindoostan the power, both civil and military, had been voluntarily entrusted to European adventurers by the free choice of the native chiefs themselves. To give the people self-respect and political education, it was thought necessary to follow the plan that had already been found to answer in Bengal, namely, that of allowing the posts of detail, the courts of first instance, and the internal economy of regiments in the army to be held by natives; while it was found that the moral and intellectual forces must be constantly kept in action by European control. But really this was no more than what had been attempted with very great advantages, by Sindhia, by Holkar, by the Begum Sumroo, and by every country power that wished to preserve itself from annihilation. When General Lake entered Hindoostan, he found M. Perron established at Aligurh in Viceregal power, and the number of his European officers has been reckoned as high as three hundred. (*Vide* Keene's *Moghul Empire*, page 243.)

But it may be said—"Surely you would not compare those times with these. You will not give so bad an account of your own stewardship as to the supposition that in sixty years you have not advanced the people of India so far that some of them may be entrusted with independent or *quasi*-independent authority under your Government." To this it is not very easy to reply. But it is to be feared that in s

SADDLING AND BITTING.

(Fraser's Magazine.)

THE English are accustomed to consider themselves, as a nation, the best horsemen in the world. The assumption, though far from indisputable, contains perhaps more truth than is usually found in such ebullitions of national arrogance. We have undoubtedly a great many horsemen who are, for certain purposes and under certain conditions, beyond all comparison the best in the world. But the reverse of the medal is not quite so gratifying. If we can show some of the best horsemen alive, it is equally certain that we are infested by some of the worst. We do not mean that there are plenty of Englishmen who cannot ride at all—in that there is of course no discredit. We mean that there are many Englishmen who ride all their lives without ever riding well, and even many Englishmen who ride very well in some particulars and exceedingly ill in others.

It would be easy to confirm these statements by the authority of our best sporting writers. Look for instance at the sketches of the once famous Nimrod, who if not himself so perfect an oracle as he professed to be, had at all events constant access to the opinions of much superior judges. You will find that he frequently speaks of eminent and renowned turf and field riders as more or less deficient in the elementary parts of horsemanship. You will also find that, fond as he is of giving instructions and prescribing rules to novices, he feels himself quite unable to lay down any fixed principles for sitting and managing a horse—that he betrays his conscious incapacity by recommending constant practice and careful observation as the best guides—and that he usually escapes from the subject by the helpless declaration that, after all, a good horseman 'nascitur non fit.'

This sort of haphazard blundering is not to be found among equestrian nations in general. They never seem to have any difficulty in acquiring the rudiments of horsemanship. In Hungary, for instance, there is probably not a single horseman fit to be put up for the Derby or the Liverpool, and very few capable of performing creditably with English hounds through a sharp run over a stiff country. But then every Hungarian rides tolerably well—that is to say, every Hungarian sits firmly and easily in his saddle, and knows how to keep his horse well in hand. It is therefore probable that if the averages could be accurately taken, Hungarian would be found upon the whole quite equal to English horsemanship.

The principal cause of this curious disparity is one which cannot be removed. The Hungarian peasant rides from necessity and the English gentleman for amusement. The Hungarian therefore *must* ride well and the Englishman need not. If the Hungarian rides badly he will soon find it out. A bad horseman cannot gallop all day after cattle without severe fatigue and frequent accidents. But the Englishman may trot his dozen miles along the high road or canter his two hours in Rotten Row enjoying the exercise and feeling quite at his ease, without the slightest suspicion that he is all the time completely at the mercy of the sagacious quadruped beneath him. He is therefore perfectly satisfied with himself, and would probably be much piqued if he were seriously advised to study improvement in horsemanship.

For such complacent imbecility as this there is no hope of enlightenment. But all our indifferent horsemen are not of this class. There are plenty of spirited young Englishmen who delight in riding, who are ambitious to ride well, and who up to a certain point do really ride well, but who are not, and while they persevere in their present course of practice never can become, anything like perfect horsemen. And why is this? Simply because in horsemanship, as in so many other pursuits of more importance, the English abjure general principles and adhere to Rule of Thumb. The consequence is, that there are certain faults in riding which even the best English horsemen habitually commit, and that there is scarcely any fault in riding which an inexperienced English horseman may not, without being warned of his mistake, fall into the habit of committing.

We are fully aware how much excuse there is for all this. The shallow pedantry of foreign theorists is unsatisfactory enough when confined to purely intellectual subjects, but it becomes utterly intolerable when perverted in after practical experiment has shown it to be fallacious. What can a plain English sportsman think of the Science of Equitation (with capital initials) when he finds that its professors ride with seats like tongs, and bits like gagging-machines—that they cannot hold a horse whose action has not been artificially crippled, and that they cannot cross a ditch or a hurdle without bounding from their saddles like a tennis-ball from a racket? How can we blame him if, in his perfect ignorance, with much new-fangled crotchets, replaces his hunting saddle and snaffle, and resumes the traditional jockey seat which he learnt when a boy from the old whipper-in?

But suppose we are able to show, not by dogmatic authority but by demonstration founded upon the facts of equine anatomy, that there are certain general principles according to which a horse *must* be mounted and managed if he is to be so without pain or injury to himself? And suppose it further follows from this demonstration, that this English horsemanship is generally bad or even imperfect, but that English horses are habitually saddled and bridled in a style which makes it impossible to ride them, whatever may be the tact and skill of the rider, without inflicting upon them unnecessary suffering and fatigue? It is surely difficult to believe that any horseman who values, we do not say his own comfort or safety, but the happiness and the services of the noble animal which carries him, will refuse his attention to such an argument as this.

Now this is precisely what Major Francis Dwyer, late an officer of Hussars in the Austrian service, has in the book now before us* undertaken to prove. His work unites in a remarkable degree the accuracy of a scientific man, the sound sense of a practical man, and the cautious tact, and forbearance of a man who knows the world. We have both studied his arguments with attention and tested them by repeated experiments; and our conclusion certainly is, that they require nothing but publicity to effect a material change in the present practice of English horsemanship. Our reasons for this conclusion we now proceed to lay before our readers.

The first question proposed by Major Dwyer is the most important of all—upon what part of his back is the horse designed by Nature to support the weight of the rider? His conclusion is, that the weight of the rider ought to be fixed upon a point of the horse's back which may be practically determined by running the finger along the interval between the fourth and fifth ribs (or rather false ribs), counting from the flank, until it reaches their insertion into the spine, and then carrying it right across the spine as far as the dorsal ridge. The common English practice is, as our readers are well aware, to lay the saddle as close behind the horse's withers as can be done without confining the play of his shoulders—a rule which would place the weight of the rider about six inches further forward than that prescribed by Major Dwyer.

For the purpose of comparing these two systems of saddling, Major Dwyer has presented us with an elaborate drawing which accurately, represents the framework or bony anatomy of the horse's body. From this we clearly perceive that the point of the spine already designated forms the horse's Centre of Motion, or, in other words, the comparatively immovable pivot from, towards or around from which his back and limbs are so constructed as to play—just as the foil of the fencer circles upon the pivot of his wrist, or as the broad sword of the dragoon sways upon the pivot of his shoulder. Major Dwyer's reasoning to this effect is so exceedingly clear and ingenious, that we greatly regret our inability to do more than record its general results.

In the first place, the direction in which each joint of a horse's spine is intended to play will be found to be indicated in a remarkable manner by the angle at which the vertebræ are inclined to the column. The position specified by Major Dwyer is occupied by the fourteenth spinal vertebra, reckoning from the insertion of the neck bone; and this vertebra is the only one which, when the horse stands square upon all his four legs, is vertically erect. The anterior spinal vertebræ all slant backwards, and the posterior spinal and lumbar vertebræ forwards; the angle of inclination becoming more acute as the distance from the fourteen vertebra increases. The mobility of the spine then varies directly as the distance of each joint from the fourteenth vertebra.

In the second place, the same conclusion is fully established by the disposition of the horse's limbs. The four great levers by which a horse's frame is moved are the arm and thigh bones; the arm bones forming the props which lift and support him before, and the thigh bones the springs which propel him from behind. Now if we suppose diverging lines to be drawn from the fourteenth vertebra of the horse's spine to the lower extremities of his arm and thigh bones when at rest—that is to say, when in the position from which they can exert their greatest force—we shall find that these four imaginary lines form right angles with the four bones. In other words, we shall find that the lines indicating the directions in which the play of the four bones is most powerful converge to a single point, and that this point is the fourteenth spinal vertebra.

Major Dwyer has shown, by a mechanical reasoning, how important it is that the rider's weight should be fixed upon the horse's centre of motion. But the readiest way of trying the question is by practical experiment. Secure a moderate weight such as a common knapsack filled with clothes, across your loins or between your shoulder blades; then drop upon your hands and try to scramble along on all-fours in imitation of a horse's action. The effect will be that in the former case the propulsion of your legs is greatly impeded, and that in the latter your shoulders are crippled and your arms overweighted. Next girth the same weight around your waist; and you will find, not only that you carry it in the same attitude as before with much greater ease, but also that you have much less power to dislodge it by abrupt or violent motion.

Two subordinate, but far from unimportant, arguments to the same effect are furnished by Major Dwyer's second engraving, which represents the horse's *muscular* anatomy. The first is, that by fixing the rider's weight upon the fourteenth spinal vertebra we necessarily fix it upon the centre of a large tendon, or piece of tough inelastic tissue, which serves as a fulcrum for his anterior and posterior muscles, and consequently removes its pressure as far as possible from interfering with the play of the muscles in question. The second is, that if the saddle is fixed upon the centre of motion the girths will pass round the false ribs and compress the intestines, which will cause the horse no more uneasiness than a human athlete feels from a tight waist-belt; whereas if the saddle is fixed behind the withers the girths will pass round the chest and compress the lungs, to the distress of the horse if the girthing is sound and to the peril of the rider if it is frail.

We will now assume that we know exactly where the rider's weight ought to be placed, and will proceed to consider the most effectual way of keeping it there. The first step is a very obvious one. If the rider sits his horse properly, his weight will constantly rest upon the lowest part of the saddle; and even if he tries, as many bad horsemen do, to sit with his weight resting upon the cantle and his knees gathered up in front of him, he will find himself, when the horse is in strong action, perpetually shaken into the hollow part of the seat. We must therefore, in order to secure the rider's weight upon the horse's centre of motion, carefully place the saddle so that the lowest part of the seat shall rest precisely over the fourteenth spinal vertebra.

This necessity will require us to examine the shape of the saddle itself. It is evident, that the more equally the pressure of the rider's weight is distributed over the surface of the saddle which is in contact with the horse's back, the more firmly will the saddle grasp the back, and the less liable will it be to change its position when the horse is in motion. Now every mechanician knows that the more precisely in the centre of a given surface a given weight is placed, the more equably will the pressure of the weight be distributed over the surface. The saddle ought, therefore, to be so shaped that the part of the seat upon which the rider's weight is to rest shall coincide with the centre of the surface which touches the horse's back. In other words, the lowest part of the seat ought to be the centre of the line which bisects the upper surface of the saddle.

Now that the saddle is properly shaped and placed, we must consider how to fasten it. And here the reasoning of the last paragraph obviously continues to apply. If by resting the pressure of the rider's weight upon the centre of the saddle we fix it as firmly as possible upon the horse's back, it clearly follows that we shall produce the same effect by directing the pressure of the girths or surcingle in the same manner. We ought, therefore, for this purpose, to fasten the girths directly under the centre of the saddle, or in other words under the weight of the rider. If, as is too much the custom of English saddlers, we fasten them further forward, the saddle will probably shift towards the horse's withers when he is in action.

Only one point now remains to be settled; but this, as Major Dwyer justly remarks, is the most important and the most generally misunderstood of all. We have placed centre of the saddle upon the horse's centre of motion and the rider's seat upon the centre of the saddle. But we must remember that the pressure of the rider's seat upon the saddle is not the only medium through which his weight can be felt by the horse's back. He can, if he pleases, wholly or partially support himself by the pressure of his feet upon the stirrups; in which case his weight will of course, wholly or partially rest upon that part of the horse's back across which the stirrups are hung. It seems to follow from what has already been said, that this part of the back ought to be the centre of motion, or in other words that the stirrups ought to be hung precisely under the centre of the saddle. This, we all know, is very different from the English fashion. Our stirrups are hung from the fore part of the saddle-tree almost directly under the pommel; and their pressure across the horse's back is thus felt, supposing the saddle to be otherwise well made, at least eight inches further forward than that of the rider's seat. The consequence is that, when the rider stands in his stirrups, his weight is thrown much more upon the horse's shoulders and fore-legs than when he sits down in his saddle, and that when the rider rises and falls in his stirrups, as is the English mode of riding at a full trot, his weight is perpetually shifted from the horse's centre of motion to his shoulders and back again. Whether this is necessary for the convenience of the rider we will presently inquire; but surely it can scarcely be otherwise than distressing to the horse.

It may, perhaps, be worth while to consider for a moment how this experiment can be most conveniently tried with a common hunting saddle. If, in order to carry back the stirrups, we attach the stirrup leathers to the side bars of the saddle-tree instead of the pommel, the lateral pressure will be much too heavy for the bars, and will end by snapping or warping them. If we attach the stirrup leathers to the girthing, the upper part of the girth will gradually wear out by the pressure, in which case it will be necessary to take the saddle to pieces in order to repair the damage. The best way is to procure a broad, strong surcingle, secure the stirrup leathers to it by an iron loop on each side, and pass it across the seat of the saddle. If the saddle is a well made and well fitted one, this plan cannot fail.

Major Dwyer abstains, with his usual cautious reserve, from saying much about the additional ease and firmness which his method of saddling will confer upon the rider. We shall venture, however, to add a few words upon this delicate subject. We know that, as Major Dwyer himself justly observes, most experienced horsemen are apt to consider any suggestion touching their style of riding as a gross personal affront; but we can scarcely persuade ourselves that any experienced horseman will take offence at an argument which merely reminds him of, and points out a remedy for certain inconveniences which are, as is universally acknowledged and as he himself well knows, incidental to the particular style of riding which he believes, perhaps with good reason, to be the best possible.

We all know that, according to the *hunting* or popular English style of riding, every good horseman has two distinct seats or positions on horseback. One of these is calculated for ease, and the other for security. When the English horseman commences a long and fast ride, he leans his knees forward, rises his stirrups steadily with his feet, and either stands upon them or rises and falls by means of them. But when he feels his position on horseback endangered, he suddenly changes his attitude. He then sits down in his saddle, throws his weight well back, grasps the saddle flaps firmly with his legs, and keeps his feet lightly touching the stirrups. Compare the seat of a jockey when easing his horse during the race with his seat when "sitting down to ride" at the closing struggle, and you will perceive at once how striking is the contrast.

Now there is no disparagement in saying that, although both these seats may be excellent in their way, both are necessarily, and indeed confessedly, imperfect. The stirrup or forward seat is not the firmest possible, and the saddle or backward seat is not the easiest possible. This, indeed, is obvious from the mere fact of their alternate adoption. No good horseman would think of standing in his stirrups when riding at a fence, or when his horse begins to plunge; because he knows that by doing so he would infallibly get himself unseated. No good horseman would think of sitting back in his saddle during a twenty mile trot upon a fast and high-stepping roadster; because he knows that, however closely and steadily he may adhere to his seat, his fatigue would soon be intolerable. The attitude which combines ease and firmness is one which the English hunting saddle will not permit.

Suppose that the rider, struck with the inconvenience of the old-fashioned stoop, endeavours to combine comfort and safety by pressing his stirrups with his feet while sitting erect in his saddle. He cannot do this without carrying his feet well forward; and he cannot press his stirrups with his feet well forward without shoving his seat more or less backward. The inevitable consequences will be, that his weight will rest upon the horse's loins, that the grasp of his thighs will be loosened, that he will bound in his seat with a pitch-like thump at every stride, and that he will be lucky if he escape a spill at the first high fence. Every good horseman well knows the graceless and comfortless insecurity of a "stirrup seat." This, however, is not all. In the English hunting saddle, not only is the forward seat far from secure, but even the backward seat is not quite so secure as it might easily be made. The horseman's inability to press his stirrups without disturbing his seat deprives him, so long as he retains his proper position, of all lateral support. To a novice this is a most serious inconvenience. Every one knows that bad riders instinctively throw themselves forward when they think their seat unsafe, thereby abandoning all balance and command of the horse, and that they do this because the forward position of their stirrups makes them feel afraid of falling off backwards or sideways. A good rider can no doubt sit firmly however his stirrups may be placed; but this is only because he could sit firmly without any stirrups at all.

The truth is, that the *principle* of the English hunting seat is radically defective. We do not mean that the English hunting seat is a bad one. On the contrary, it is excellent so far as it goes; but it is not in all respects so complete as it might be. It does not make the most of all the expedients for securing ease and firmness which are within the reach of the horseman. A first-rate English field horseman may therefore be compared to a crack rifleman who fires without adjusting his sights, or to a skilful billiard player who plays without chalking his cue. However successful he may be, no man can say he might not have done still better if he had not thrown a chance away.

We all know the position in which a horseman who rides without saddle or stirrups will naturally, or rather must necessarily, place himself. He sits down behind his horse's withers, with his knees well fixed against the muscles of the shoulders, and his legs and feet hanging vertically downwards. This was the seat of the old Greeks and Romans, as it is still the seat of the Prairie and Pampas Indians; and it is the seat which is to be found in the equestrian figures of the Elgin marbles. That it is eminently beautiful and graceful no body can deny; but still we will venture to suggest that to the eye of a modern horseman, it leaves something wanting. The careless droop of the leg and foot, exquisitely easy as it is, suggests a suspicion of uselessness, which subtracts from the perfection of the classical rider's attitude.

On the other side is the old traditional military seat, which was brought from the steppes of Asia by the nations of wild cavalry who followed the horsetails of Attila and Zingis. This is the true central position defined by Major Dwyer—the rider in the middle of the horse's back, and the girths and stirrups directly under the rider. We think that a good specimen of this attitude, though it may not precisely conform flowing outlines of abstract elegance which would gratify an artist, will strike a practical judge of horsemanship as wonderfully fine. The martial and commanding uprightness of the whole person, the air of strength and solidity given by the vertical tread upon the stirrups, and above all the inexpressible ease and freedom which the central poise of the rider permits to the horse, combine to form an equestrian figure from which Marochetti need not have disdained to model an effigy for some Tartar conqueror of old.

Now a glance at the English hunting seat will show that it is copied from the former of these two positions. When seen in its best from, the forward seat, the sloping thigh and the vertical leg, are precisely those of the Elgin marbles. The English horseman has indeed adopted the saddle and stirrup, but he has taken care to do so in such a manner as not to require any departure from the classical attitude. He fixes his saddle just where the saddleless rider would naturally sit, and he suspends his stirrups just where the legs of the stirrupless rider would naturally hang. And the consequence is, that his saddle and stirrups, though they may enable him to avoid fatigue, do not add anything to the firmness of his seat on horseback, because he refuses to adopt the proper position for receiving their assistance.

"We do not preach to that dull elf" who, with his seat thrust back upon his horse's loins, and his feet thrust forward to his horse's elbows, is accustomed to lounge upon his ample hunting saddle like a rower upon a boat's thwart. Such a horseman, if horseman he can be called, will only make bad worse if he adopts a proper saddle without having previously acquired a proper seat. We speak to the many excellent riders whose seats on horseback are as perfect as their imperfect equipments will allow them to be. Such a rider would, we are persuaded, find it well worth his while to make trial of the method of saddling suggested by Major Dwyer. We are greatly mistaken if he does not discover, as soon as he has become accustomed to the trifling change of attitude, that there has hitherto been a certain *want* in his horsemanship, and that this want has now vanished for ever.

1. He will find that the central position of his stirrups does not diminish the ease with which he can stand in them at a gallop, or rise in them at a trot. 2. He will find that the firmness of his seat is wonderfully increased by his ability to press his stirrups firmly with his feet, without relaxing his grasp of the saddle or disturbing the balance of his body. 3. He will find that his seat has become much more secure against an *unexpected* shock, because he can ease himself by using his stirrups without departing from his proper position in the saddle. 4. He will find, lastly, that the backward position of the leg, rendered natural by the central stirrup, is a great assistance in the application of the spur—an act which the ordinary English horseman unusually accompanies either by bending forwards the body or by throwing upwards the thigh and knee.

When the horse is properly saddled and mounted, we have next to consider how we can best direct and control his movements; and this cannot be effectually done unless he is properly bitted. . . . . .

We will recapitulate Major Dwyer's instructions for bitting the horse. The mouth-piece of the snaffle is to lie just clear of the corners of the horse's mouth; it is to be equal in width to the horse's mouth, and three quarters of an inch in thickness at the extremities. The mouth-piece of the curb is to lie precisely on a level with the chin groove; it is to be equal in width to the horse's mouth, and three quarters of an inch in thickness throughout. The port is to be equal in width to the tongue-channel, and in depth to the thickness of the horse's tongue. The curb-chain is to be perfectly smooth and flat, and equal, both in length and breadth, to the chin groove in which it is to lie. The upper curb cheeks are to be equal in length to the distance between the centre of the mouth-piece and the centre of the chin groove; and the lower curb cheeks are to be double the length of the upper.

MARRYING SISTERS-IN-LAW.

MR. CHAMBERS'S Bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister has received the sanction of a very large majority of the House, but, like all other measures which touch on ecclesiastical reforms, it is the object of a curiously pertinacious opposition. The minority which defends the present law is determined, if possible, to keep it on the statute book, though it differs from the law of most Christian countries, and is entirely at variance with public sentiment in this country. The policy seems to be to destroy the Bill in Committee by efforts to extend it. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister is common in England, and society looks on it as legitimate, though the law strikes it with illegitimacy. Mr. Chambers proposes to put the law in harmony with the sentiment of the country, and to make it retrospective so as to cover all the offspring of such marriages. Mr. Miller proposes an Amendment to prevent its application to Scotland, and Mr. Collins and Mr. Monk respectively propose to legalise, the one a marriage with a brother's widow, the other with a wife's niece. These amendments are of course proposed, not with any view of advocating the legalization of the marriages in question, but simply as demonstrations of hostility. The argument against them is precisely that for the Bill. Public sentiment sanctions all marriages the Bill would legalise, it does not sanction those which these amendments mockingly propose to legalise. The Bill removes a hardship, and would simply destroy an effete, unnecessary and historically immoral barrier on Englishmen's liberty of matrimonial choice; these amendments suggest license in order to discredit liberty. The principle of Mr. Chambers's Bill has, however, received the sanction of so decisive a majority—a majority of more than half the whole House of Commons—that if members who support it are in their places to-night it will be easy to prevent its injurious modification. The removal of a disqualification which falls upon so many honest wives and lawful children of the working population, ought to be accomplished in the first session of the Re-reformed Parliament.—*Daily News.*

FASHIONABLE YOUNG MEN AND THEIR MONEY-LENDERS.

IN the current number of a magazine to which Mr. Lever contributes a series of clever round-about papers, slightly tinged with a little comic Toryism, there is an odd defence of a class of persons who do not usually meet with a devil's advocate. Mr. Lever might indeed have headed the chapter, "A Plea for Usurers," and opened it with a remark similar to that made by Lamb to an ethical inquirer, whom the humourist fearfully discomposed by asking him if he meant to deny that a thief was a good man? Under his *nom de plume* of Cornelius O'Dowd, the author of so many ingenious novels insists that the father who writes to the leading journal touching the fall of his son into the hands of the money-leaders is an egregious and partial simpleton in the view he takes of the case. According to the elderly gentleman, his boy at Oxford, or in the Guards, is the innocent victim of a pack of rogues. He cannot escape the meshes spread for him, into which he is tempted and cajoled by fascinating circulars. He is a youth, pure and simple, whom the State ought to protect from the sharks, but the predatory villains surround him on all sides, and lead him from bill to bill, until he is inextricably entangled and ready for the squeezing process which follows upon his capture. Mr. Lever refuses to believe in the *ingenus puer*. He is as extinct as the Dodo. Our modern young gentleman is "deep in the mysteries of play and the betting ring, on excellent terms with stable keepers, jockeys, and grooms," and addicted to "establishing relations which need not be particularised. When he goes to Lazarus, he goes with his eyes open, and Lazarus does not invariably get the best of the little transaction effected. It must be remembered that the youth is cunning at the art of "screwing a fiver" out of any one he knows, and has cultivated raising the wind as a pastime "from the perambulator."

There is some truth in all this, and in the remark that the wholesale abuse of the money-lender covers the faults, and in many instances the dishonesty of his clients, who are regarded merely as "victims." Victims there are no doubt, but victims in a great measure of their own idleness and extravagance. The West-end of London swarms with young men who perfectly answer the description given by Mr. Lever. Many of them intended for professions, and taking the preliminary steps with considerable steadiness, are gradually inducted into the mysteries of billiards and betting books, and then recommences the old story of the Rake's Progress. There are some, however, and they are perhaps a product of our own time, who are, if possible, worse than the gaming spendthrifts. Such men, as twenty-six, without an apparent means of living, never seem to want money, which they procure in a style not morally less disreputable than pocket picking. They are utterly indifferent to feeling or sentiment, and talk blasphemy now and then to display their courage and fashion at the same time. They have none of the generosity of the prodigal, although profuse and luxurious in their own pleasures. These are the men who influence the raw springal entering his club fresh from a public school or the University, when at least there have been some checks on the propensity for fast life. It is they who soon entice the youngster to the point which Mr. Lever indicates. The Row is crowded every day with hundreds of hawk-eyed dandies, who have pupils in attendance, pupils who, according to Cornelius O'Dowd, will have to graduate at the Hay-market, and take honours in the schools of wickedness with which a large city is liberally furnished. Then they resort to Mr. Levy, and his fifty per cent. exclusive of the cigars and the jewellery. When Mr. Levi presses they are obliged to confess their misdeeds at home, whereupon the indignant parent writes a letter to the newspapers calling for the abolition of bill discounters. It is not worth while to waste much sympathy on either the rogues or the fools. The nerveless idiots who mimic the plungers often bring dire trouble and sorrow upon their families, who are pinched to supply them with means to learn a calling, and who only hear at some miserable moment that their sons are over head and ears in debt. On the other hand, we cannot agree with Mr. Lever that Lazarus should be encouraged in his enterprise. His ability and patience may be remarkable, he may be an excellent judge of pictures, a connoisseur in wines, a perfect glutton for Elzevir editions, but we do not care to see him flourish amongst us. As it is, we believe he does not flourish. We have taken Mr. Lever's types of the character, but in fact the business is now carried on by a lower class of attorneys, assisted by sold-out military men and tailors. The Ralph Nickleby usurer has entirely disappeared, as well as the genuine little Shadrach of the eighteenth century plays. Their descendants are neither so wealthy nor so bold, and are so frequently hit in our law courts upon points of infancy and other graceful resources put by the Legislature within reach of distressed heirs, that we do not think they are likely to increase in numbers or prosperity. We wish we could record the decay of idlers in the same ratio. Our *petites ereves* are wearisome objects to contemplate in their purposeless, aimless courses, and their unmanly disregard of everything serious or healthy. The moral of it is, too, that whereas long ago you saw the end of the tether in that rascally phrase about the sowing of wild oats, the fashionable man of our period never seems to entertain a notion of settling down into work or quiet at all. He is a fop to the last, dyed, trussed, and even tinted, for we have got as far as paint for men already. Cornelius O'Dowd lays the shillelagh equally hard upon the shoulders of the evil Mentor and the evil Telemachus. He has no faith in any Telemachus now-a-days. This is saying more than we can sympathise with; nor can we sympathise with the novelist's semi-jocose apology for Gripus. But he has undoubtedly touched a blot in insisting that the fault is not all on the side of the money lender. That creature is in fact called into action and developed by the young gentleman of expectations, who for a certain time enjoys his dealings with him amazingly. But, as Mr. Lever says, money raising is like tiger hunting, capital fun as long as you hunt the tiger, but when the tiger hunts *you* ——. It is not unreasonable, perhaps, then, that unhappy fathers would endeavour to rescue their offspring. Mr. Lever does not appear to think the tiger should be baulked of his turn, nor that the intervenient will be rewarded for the rescue.—*Daily News.*

A PROCLAMATION has been issued at home by the Queen in Council, declaring that no copper coins, other than the bronze coinage issued in 1860, shall be allowed to pass or be current in any payment whatsoever within the United Kingdom after the 31st December next. The old George III. penny will soon be quite a curiosity.

AN odd discovery has just been made by a man of Grenoble, by which it is calculated that cemeteries and graveyards will become superfluous. At the decease of an individual the body is plunged into a liquid invented by the man of Grenoble, and in about five years the individual is turned into stone. The secret of the petrifaction is known only to the discoverer. He says that in a thousand years' time, if persons will only preserve their relatives and friends, they will be able to build houses with them, and thus live in residences surrounded by their ancestors!

AN ENGLISH EXODUS.

(Daily News, June 8.)

ARE we witnessing the beginning of an English exodus? Some prophets of evil have long foretold that some day our labourers would find the way the Irish peasantry found to prosperity and independence, and that when they did so an exodus would begin. Whatever be the explanation of the fact, the increase of emigration from Liverpool is becoming almost alarming. If in a single week nearly 7,800 persons can find means to set out on a journey to the Western world, it is at least clear that a movement is in progress which needs no special Government aid to keep it going. But it is very doubtful whether this emigration touches the classes who are supposed to need it most. It is not the agricultural labourer, nor the hereditary pauper of the towns who is hurrying to Liverpool with his face to the West. It is altogether another class. Probably most of the persons who crowded the ten steamers which left Liverpool last week were from the cities and the manufacturing towns of England and Germany. Their emigration is the late result of the commercial panic. "There is little to earn and many to keep," and the more energetic earners are pushing to other markets with their labour. Probably so far as it has yet gone the movement is a beneficial one; but it will be beneficial just in proportion as it is spontaneous. It is a natural movement of the population which may be anxiously watched by patriotic statesmen, but should neither be encouraged nor checked. Many merchants and manufacturers are already alarmed by it; and though we see little in it to cause alarm, nothing which threatens us with an exodus of labour, we can well see that it would be infinitely to the advantage of the country to find some means of giving these enterprising spirits a career at home.

THE GREAT SINAI BIBLE.

In one of our recent "Notes of the Day" (writes the *Globe*) we stated that the great Sinai Greek Bible, commonly known as the "Codex Sinaiticus," had at length been secured for European scholars by the liberality of the Emperor of Russia, and was safely housed in the Imperial Library at St. Petersburg. We are afraid that this piece of news failed to interest many, who yet, with a little previous explanation, would have been very well able to appreciate its value. The science of Bible criticism, with which the "Codex Sinaiticus" is conversant, resembles all other true sciences in one respect, that while its details can be received and estimated only by experts, its leading principles may be readily apprehended by every intelligent mind. We see no reason why its elements should not become as familiar to persons of ordinary sense and education as those of geology, palæontology, botany or even of divine Astronomy herself.

If the penmen of the Holy Bible had been able to send their writings straight to the press as we do, those who wished to know the precise words they had employed would only have to resort to the original edition (supposing it were extant and within reach); thus, allowances being made for the few venial misprints which occur in every book, their laudable curiosity would have been satisfied and the matter set at rest. When a volume is once published, its author's expressions are for the most part fixed, beyond all danger of change; graven as with an iron pen upon the rock for ever. Yet, even in modern times, this inestimable advantage which attends the art of printing will occasionally fail us, by reason of accidental circumstances. In the case of Barrow's posthumous writings, and Clarendon's "History of the Great Rebellion," for example, it has been found necessary to enlarge and correct the earlier issues by reference to their autographs, which happen to have been preserved. The text of some older English writers, such as Beaumont and Fletcher's plays, would doubtless have been much improved by the same process had it been possible; while for the lack of our access to his original copy, and by reason of his strange contempt for the praise of posterity, the criticism of Shakespeare's dramas is, perhaps, the most delicate and doubtful problem in all literature—certainly in all English literature.

Now, the case as it stands with Holy Scripture can be stated in ten words. Printing was first practised in some German town about the year 1452; the latest portion of the New Testament was written at least thirteen centuries and a half before. Hence, if preserved for our use at all, it could only be so in the same way that Homer, Herodotus, Cicero, and Virgil, and all other ancient compositions were preserved by manuscript (written, namely, by the hand—Latin for manuscript) copies of the author's works made by those whose occupation it was or whose tastes led them to the task, and renewed in the course of ages, as the earlier ones became worn out whether they had been written on the brittle papyrus of Egypt or on the more durable material of vellum, for even the coarsest paper was not fabricated before the ninth century. But every one who has tried the experiment is aware that no document of any considerable length can be trans-cribed exactly as it stands. The copyist must needs make some mistakes, through the illegibility of his model, through the relaxation of his own attention, through the pure infirmity of human nature. These errors will of course accumulate as time goes on, since (the originals having perished) new copies can only be made from copies older than themselves. The result is, in every extant ancient author, a plentiful crop of various readings; of varied representations of different copies of what the writer actually set down. The old manuscripts of the Bible, from which our printed books were of necessity derived, are no more free from these variations than are the plays of Æschylus or the speeches of Demosthenes, though neither in them nor in Scripture is the variation such as to affect the general tenor and meaning of the author, but only (at the utmost) the tone of his composition, and the complexion of his style. As classical scholars attempt to bring back the text of the Greek and Latin classics to its primitive state by comparing together the oldest extant copies of their works, and by choosing from each those readings which are at once the best supported and the most probable, just so do Biblical critics with the manuscripts of Scripture, assigning out of the whole number of them a right and reasonable preference to the most venerable and correct. Now, one of the oldest (in the judgment of its discoverer, Professor Tischendorf of Leipzig, the very oldest) Bible manuscript in existence is this self-same "Codex Sinaiticus."

The circumstances under which the Sinai Manuscript was rescued from the oblivion in which it had lain for many centuries reads more like a romance than plain matter of fact. It is just one proof the more that what we call chance has much of its every valuable discovery; the faculty which seizes and appropriates to its own use what fortune throws in its way entering largely into the composition of original genius. When Tischendorf first visited the Greek convent-library of St. Catherine on Mount Sinai, he had already mastered all that was then known about the criticism of the New Testament. He was aware that though the great mass of its manuscripts have their important use (even the least ancient of them), yet, to the general scholar, the main interest must always be concentrated on those most venerable in respect of age; and these, of course, are comparatively few. The great "Codex Vaticanus" of the fourth century, the "Codex Alexdrinus" in the British Museum, the fragments of "Codex Ephramemi" at Paris, with Beza's "Codex of the Gospels and Acts at Cambridge," nearly make up the whole scanty list. Hence Tischendorf's delight may be conceived when, by happy accident, he picked out of a basket of papers destined to light the convent stoves forty-three vellum leaves containing portions of the Greek Septuagint version of the Books of Nehemiah and Esther, whose style and character were evidently older than those of any manuscript he had yet seen. How these precious leaves came into such a place it is hard to say, the rather as the volume of which they formed a part had been inserted in the catalogues of the monastic library, and had probably been there ever since the convent had been founded by the Emperor Justinian, about A.D. 530. These leaves he readily got for asking, indeed for mere shame they could not be refused under the circumstances. Thus he brought them to Europe, where they excited much interest when he published them, in *fac-simile*, in a small quarto volume, at the expense of his own sovereign, Frederick Augustus, King of Saxony, without giving one word of information as to how and where they were procured. One cause for this reserve (which however is habitual in Tischendorf) is now known to have been the suspicion, and something more, that the remainder of the volume was yet in existence, and the fear that he might be forestalled by some richer or more fortunate traveller. Chiefly with a view to this priceless document he again visited Mount Sinai in 1853, but he was then received with coldness and distrust, and could gain no intelligence on the subject nearest his heart. Nothing daunted by this repulse, he made a third pilgrimage in 1859, this time under the auspices of the Russian Emperor, Alexander II., the hereditary protector of Christians in the East. It was not, however, until on the very eve of his departure, on the 4th of February, that the steward of the monastery, taking occasion of some chance conversation, brought out of his own cell, in loose leaves wrapped in a red cloth after the Oriental fashion, all that now survives of the manuscript of which Tischendorf already possessed a small part. These venerable leaves (345 in number, with four columns on each folio page) contained the remainder of the Old Testament, from the place where his former acquisition broke off, and most of the Jewish Apocryphal books; and the New Testament complete (infinitely the more precious treasure of all), and two works of primitive Christianity, once much read in public worship, the Epistle of Barnabas (so called), and the Shepherd of Hermas. That night our critic could not sleep for joy; he sat up, eagerly poring over his prize, and copying hastily what he could of it. The next day he commenced a long series of negotiations with the brethren of Mount Sinai, the details of which, even as he tells them, we profess to be beyond our comprehension. His account has brought on him a charge of double dealing, for which we see no adequate grounds. Suffice it to say, that the Russian Emperor, the ultimate purchaser of "Codex Sinaiticus," seems perfectly satisfied with his conduct in the matter, and, if "all's well that ends well," the learned world has reason to be thankful, both for the imperial munificence whereby the "Codex Sinaiticus" has been published in *fac-simile*, in four splendid volumes, and for the fact that the original is now open for minute and critical examination in the public library of St. Petersburg.

Of the internal character and precise literary value of this book, thus marvellously acquired, it is as yet premature to speak. Few Biblical scholars have hitherto seen it with their own eyes, which in this instance is almost everything towards forming a safe judgment. Meanwhile, Tischendorf contends, as is very natural, that it exceeds in age the "Codex Vaticanus" itself, which, for antiquity and intrinsic excellence, has hitherto been deemed to hold the first place of all: less sanguine judges have varied but little from his decision. From its containing, in the margin of the Gospels, apparently by the hand of the original scribe, the harmonising canons of Eusebius, who died A.D. 340, its date cannot be carried higher than that period; while certain indications in the writing would make us think it anterior to the Alexandrine manuscript, the glory of our national library. It ranks, therefore, with or below the Vatican copy, alone among the original sources of sacred criticism.

MAORI LIFE.

THE life which is passed by New Zealanders is one which we should regard very unenviably, for so long as their appetites are satisfied, so long as they obtain "utu" payment for an injury done them, they have little else to trouble them. A great deal of time is spent in the preparation of some kinds of their food, especially fern root, which it is incumbent upon the old ladies of a tribe to pound, prepare, and get ready—not for the table,—but for being swallowed in a most taciturn but yet gobbling manner. The Maoris, when at their meals, sit, or rather squat, round in groups, the men forming one group by themselves, the women another by themselves; strict silence is observed, and so eager are they on the work before them that, although their meals are of short continuance, a large quantity—quality of provisions matters little—is consumed and disappears off the flax kit or stone on which their repast is spread. Their jaws are well stuffed and crammed whilst they are eating; no forks or knives are employed, though now there are many chiefs of tirbes who will produce them if they have occasion to share their food with a "pakeha" (a stranger), for the Maoris are very willing to be hospitable, provided they consider the stranger deserving of their hospitality. I recollect in one native settlement being highly honoured by having a noted chief place his tin plate and a rusty knife and fork upon a stone for me, and when I knelt on the ground to eat the "kumara" (sweet potato) and "kawai," a species of fish, I was gradually surrounded by the greater number of the inhabitants of the Pa, or village; and the most annoying part of my meal was that I had to endure the too close proximity of the dirty Maori children, who gape wonderingly at a white man, particularly when he appears in those districts of New Zealand which the Englishman seldom visits.

After breakfast, which meal the Maoris take very early, they all branch off to their various duties; the women in each family bring the proper quantum of potatoes from the "rua" hole in which they are stowed, and peel them very rapidly with a cockle shell, in order that